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"THE NATIVITY," by Bernardino Luini. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. (Kress Collection.) Photograph by Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art.

The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

ONCE again it is our privilege this month to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. More than nineteen centuries ago while shepherds watched their flocks in the Judean Hills the Angel of the Lord appeared unto them saying, "Fear not . . . for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people; for unto you is born this day in the City of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

This Season's Greetings are sent at a time calling for all the wisdom and heroism of which we are capable. In these critical days, may we learn how to appraise the true values of life and realize that the little things are often crowned with supreme significance. If anything can save the world today, it is Christianity and its high ideals of service and love for our fellowmen. The Golden Rule, consideration for others, is sorely needed.

The spirit of Christmas is aptly expressed in the verse which was written by a friend, C. N. Greiner, of Columbus, Ohio:

"Peace and Good Will only can come
By having it within our heart;
God's promised that He will provide
If we each one will do his part.
So at this Christmas time let's live
At peace and do just all we can
To have Good Will and help to bring
The best gift God has given to man!"

Instead of sending Christmas cards to the Chapters, I am giving one hundred dollars to Tamasee and one hundred dollars to Kate Duncan Smith, our two D. A. R. schools. I trust that at this season many other members will remember our schools.

It is my sincere wish that you and yours may enjoy to the fullest the blessings of Christmas, and a happy and bright New Year.


MARGUERITE C. PATTON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.



Christmas Wishes

It's Christmas again, and we're thinking of you,
And sending Good Wishes, as we always do.
We've tied them all up in a bundle of Ch  er,
To wreathe you in Smiles for all the New Year.
We're sending you garments of Beauty and Joy,
Which neither the weather nor time can destroy,
Tucked in a few Jewels for you to put on,
They're the rarest we know for you to adorn:
There's Laughter that's brilliant, all crystal and clear,
Good Hopes, as precious as diamonds are dear,
For footwear, we thought the Trueness of Soul
Would help you to travel along to your goal.
There's Handclasps of strength, to hold in your palm,
And ribbons of Love to bind you from harm,
Your head-dress of Faith, all trimmed with Good Grace,
Its Loveliness lined with your own Smiling Face,
And about you we've flung a mantle that lends
The Key to Enchantment—the Gift of True Friends.
May you carry this bundle, we send you in rhyme,
And wear our Good Wishes down the Highway of Time.
Let Happiness glow from each mirror you view,
And the Spirit of Christmas descend upon you.

—EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
Honorary President General.



The N. S. D. A. R. Exemplifies the Faith of Our Fathers

BY CLYDE R. HOEY

Senior U. S. Senator from North Carolina

THE interesting and thrilling drama entitled, "Faith of Our Fathers," which was written by Paul Green, talented and well-known North Carolina playwright, occupied the center of the stage at the Sesquicentennial Celebration in Washington for several recent months. North Carolina Day was observed at the Sesquicentennial on the night of August 18, 1950, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first English child born on American soil, which occurred on Roanoke Island more than three and one-half centuries ago, and which is perpetuated in the pageant, "The Lost Colony," presented annually at Roanoke Island and which is likewise one of Paul Green's productions.

The presentation of "Faith of Our Fathers" vividly portrayed the early struggles of America to win the War of the Revolution after eight long years of victories and defeats, the defeats many times overshadowing the victories and bringing discouragement and doubt to so many of the leaders in the Revolutionary War but only adding to the courage and determination of General George Washington to pursue the battle until, finally, victory came to the American armies.

Most striking and interest inspiring is the depiction of the difficulties confronted by the new Republic and the discouragements which beset the organization of our Federal Government in the first few years in which so many troublous problems arose among the thirteen colonies. Some of these were serious enough to threaten the very existence of the new Republic, and if there had been at the helm a man of less commanding ability, skill and prestige than General Washington, the first President, there probably would have been another story to write about America, and in all probability the Union would have been dissolved and the purposes of the Re-

public defeated, in which event the United States could never have attained the growth, power, development and prestige which she enjoys today as the first nation of the world and the mightiest Republic the earth has ever known.

The recital of this history and the portrayal of these struggles of this new country epitomizes the outstanding service and aggressive loyalty and determination of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This is one organization that through the years has been unbending in its devotion and loyalty to the fundamental principles and ideals of our Republic.

Other organizations have bowed to the demands of pressure groups and surrendered to the popular clamor of the moment but there has been reserve power and a dedicated devotion and loyalty in the Daughters of the American Revolution which has found expression in the consistent and unchanging attitude of patriotism and supreme devotion to our country, and utter defiance of all the agencies, groups, or organizations that would threaten the security and perpetuity of the Republic.

I stand in admiration of this dynamic organization. It has faith, courage and determination. It stands for something. It believes in the fundamentals. It dares to challenge the momentary clamor of the multitude. It is content to illustrate and to exemplify the faith of our fathers.

I have watched with admiration this great organization pursuing the even tenor of its way amid disturbed conditions, threatened eruptions, and sometimes bitter criticism, but these have not changed the course of this organization nor caused it to modify its vigorous stand for real Americanism.

Communistic influences have not invaded its sacred precincts. There has been no infiltration of subversive elements within its ranks. It has not yielded to the

popular socialistic clamor of multitudes who continually attach themselves to new causes and what would seem to be popular uprisings. It has remained adamant in advocating wise, constructive, conservative advances. It has been the ambassador of good causes to the American people.

It has pointed the way for the building of a stronger Republic and a mightier nation. It has dedicated its energies and activities to the patriotic purposes set forth in its Constitution when originally formed. It has dared to challenge error, whether in high or low position, and has consistently maintained an unyielding attitude in opposing those who would subvert the purposes of popular government and the democratic processes of life and substitute in their stead the socialistic or welfare state.

I salute the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I express my own admiration for the steadfast purpose of this patriotic organization in pursuing its policies over the years and in keeping inviolate its dedicated faith in the processes of popular government and the ultimate common sense of the American people.

The past history and record of the Daughters of the American Revolution are secure. The responsibility devolves upon its membership today to continue its leadership in the field of patriotic service in the days and years which lie ahead. What can this organization do today amid the troubled domestic conditions at home and the disturbing international situation abroad? Certainly the influence and the teachings of this organization should have a mighty impact upon the thought of our people and the guidance of our nation.

One thing I would suggest is that the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution should individually and collectively constitute a crusading force for the American way of life and for the indoctrination of our people in the democratic faith. Those who represent Communism are crusaders. They believe in world revolution. They seek to create confusion, strife, disorder and chaos because under these conditions Communism would flourish.

Every American should be a crusader for our theory of government, for our way of life, for the opportunities which are provided for the men, women and children

of our nation and for the blessings which accompany the rule of a nation by its own people and the composite expression of their will as the guiding force and directing authority in government. We need to protect Democracy as against Communism, setting forth its advantages and pointing out the evils of the Communistic theories.

I will go even further and say that one of the primary purposes of your organization should be to challenge Socialism. The advent of Socialism is merely the beginning of the end of popular democratic government. It is already undermining the processes of democracy in England and its deadening effect will be manifest in this country if we permit the socialistic state to advance to the point of crowding out individual enterprise and individual effort. It is vitally important that we retain the American concept given to us by the fathers and embodied in the character and history of our nation from its inception until this good hour.

We must still believe in the supremacy of the individual. We must realize that the state exists for man, not man for the state, that the government rests upon the consent of the governed and that the government must be free. We must not adopt the idea that the government must do everything for the people. True, the government must help and cooperate and give sympathetic assistance in the worthwhile achievements and the attainment of things which people cannot do for themselves, but we shall lose more than we gain if we impose government upon people to the extent that we crush individual effort, ambition and attainment.

The Daughters of the American Revolution should be vigorous representatives of the individual, and should carry forward the great tradition which through the glorious history of our nation has magnified the accomplishments even as it increased the opportunities of its individual citizens.

It is very easy to criticize. The American people are always free to indulge in criticism of all governments, municipal, county, state and national. The right to criticize is one of our freedoms and should not be in any wise circumscribed. Sometimes constructive criticism accomplishes splendid results.

(Continued on page 936)

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Duty, Honor, Country

Army Has Important Roles in Nation's Economic as Well as Military Structure

IF the civilization of the bulk of our country were a commodity, it should belong to the Army."

William Addelman Ganoe presents this summation in his "History of the United States Army."

The point Ganoe makes is that the United States Army, aside from its primary mission of defense, throughout its existence has been a sort of fire brigade for the nation. Traditionally, the Army has been as important a contributor to civilian life in the United States as it has been militarily.

In his history, Ganoe points this up in speaking of the Army during the years following the War of 1812:

"The thin cordon of hardy soldiers that pushed the foes of peace persistently back across prairie and through jungle, made safe the trader, trapper and settler inside the circle (an Army of less than 10,000 covering a perimeter of 4,000 miles). It was the troops that cut the trails, built the roads, dug the wells, surveyed the land, braved the savage, suffered in silence and opened the chest of southern and western riches."

To those who bewail the "creeping in-trenchment of the military," view with alarm the imagined prospect of a privileged military class and point with horror-shaken finger at the "military mind," history in effect says "nuts."

What history does establish is the unique position of the United States Army in the nation's economic structure. It provides no basis for the prospect of a military "man on horseback," as is sometimes raised. How could it when the officer corps of our Army is drawn from the sons of farmers, ministers, laborers, bankers, doctors, lawyers, chiefs and assorted millionaires? They come from families in all stations of life, nurtured with a fundamental belief in our way of government.

The story of the United States Army is one which, in true perspective, must be related in connection with the story of our country. Let us look briefly at the reasons why this is so.

In 1905, after some 75 years of international dickering and wandering through political avenues that defied positive effort, the United States found itself in a position at last to construct a canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Only by the very self-evidence of its commercial and military value to this country did such a project stay alive during all this time in the face of killing adversity. Then for two years the nation struggled to get the actual project underway. Formed and re-formed during these two years, the civilian Isthmian Canal Commission, never able to function, finally blew up in 1907.

President Theodore Roosevelt, in heated annoyance, as reported by Joseph B. Bishop in his book, "The Panama Gateway," declared:

"I propose now to put it in charge of men who will stay on the job till I get tired of having them there, or till I say they may abandon it. I shall turn it over to the Army."

Teddy Roosevelt might also have said, "where I know it will get done," for it was done, as scarcely needs saying, to the great credit of Lt. Col. George W. Goethals, U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers, who was given the job.

Thirty-five years later another President by the name of Roosevelt had a job of such great importance and of such tremendous ramification there was no one to give it to. So he gave it to the U. S. Army.

This President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, didn't live to see the consummation of this project, but he died knowing the Army had accomplished the job he gave it—that of constructing a plant to make atomic bombs and of seeing through to the bitter end the making of these bombs. Do not construe that the Army is to be credited with the scientific know-how that went into the making of the bomb. No such implication is intended, for into this job went the best resources of all kinds that were available to the Government. But it stands that through the Army the job was done.

The storm that swirled around and about

the Army in 1946 when legislation was being devised for the control and development of atomic energy was such that members of the Army scarcely could be blamed if they considered abandoning the profession for a more appreciated field.

A great barrage of accusation was laid down on the Army, the meat of which was that the Army sought control of the vital Atomic Energy Commission which was to be formed. Salty, lovable Judge Patterson, then Secretary of War, attempted time and again to tell the nation that the Army had no such desire. For every word Judge Patterson offered, forty were spewed into print to drown him out. The horror-shaken finger was raised in alarm and the "man on horseback" was chased through the streets almost every hour—on the hour.



REFUGEE CHILDREN TAKEN BY SOLDIERS OUT OF FLOOD WATERS, FORT SMITH, ARK., MAY 12, 1943.

The "military mind" was jerked from its skull and held up for all to see in its proclaimedly wonderful obese obtusity.

But so what! The American soldier—the United States Army—had learned through 175 years of experience that gratitude to the Army is often expressed in contrary ways.

Briefly sketched, these 175 years of experience were unknowingly commenced by George Washington, when, accompanied by Charles Lee and Horatio Gates, he entered the American lines besieging Boston in July, 1775.

The groups of armed countrymen scattered in semi-circle fashion from Charlestown neck to Boston neck were not known as an Army. By Washington's coming they were transformed from separate militia groups into a single fighting unit. The thirteen separate little governments gave up their independent pioneer status and banded together under an approved leader for defense.

After the Revolutionary War, Congress, in 1784, concluded that:

"Standing armies in time of peace are inconsistent with the principles of republican government, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and generally converted into destructive engines for establishing despotism." (Note the kinship to our present-day fear of "the man on horseback" and of the "military mind").

By this action the Army was abolished except for 100 officers and men who were kept in service to guard the stores at West Point and Fort Pitt. These 100 were of Battery D, 5th Field Artillery (Alexander Hamilton's old Artillery Company) and it is this unit that provides the Army a continuing lineage with the Continental Army.

A year later Congress was forced to the realization that Indian trouble on the western frontiers required a standing Army. A composite regiment of eight Infantry Companies and two Artillery Companies was formed and designated the 3rd Infantry Regiment, which remains today a part of our Army.

Here it is necessary to mention again the War of 1812, for our country moved up toward this war with an Army of approximately 2,900 officers and men. During the years of this war we can find no charitable comfort for ourselves as a nation while it acted out this saddest of comedies.

The prestige of the Army reached its lowest ebb after the War of 1812. But it was a hard-working Army, desperately trying to make something of itself. Captain Sylvester Thayer became Superintendent of the Military Academy. The imprint of his influence can be read today in the Academy's motto: "Duty, Honor, Country." Such graduates as Lee, Grant, Jackson, Sherman, Longstreet and Sheridan, among others, bore the stamp of his influence and doctrines.

Calhoun became Secretary of War in 1817. The Army numbered 8,221.

These years provided a prologue to the many and variegated duties the Army would be called upon to perform as peacetime functions, for while it sought to further its military techniques it was used extensively in public works construction.

Congress gave a nod of recognition toward the Army's economic value in 1819 as expressed in the following enactment:

"That whenever it shall be found expe-

dient to employ the Army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads and other constant labor, of not less than 10 days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates so employed shall be allowed 15 cents, and an extra gill of whisky or spirits, each, per day, while so employed."

Following this show of interest, however, the Congress in 1820 demanded of Calhoun that he reduce the Army to 6,000.

Calhoun responded in precise logic, showing that the U. S. Army was doing more for the country than any civilian group: that the ordnance, engineer and artillery officers were filling as great a civilian need as military. He pointed out that the frontier posts were being pushed along the Mississippi, Missouri and Red Rivers in order to protect trade and that a thinner line would be wasteful.

But the soldier was far over the hill in the wilderness and his economic contribution was not easily discernible. The Army was reduced to 6,000 in March of 1821.

The 6,000 continued to hew the way for development of the West, pacify the Indian, cut trails, build roads, survey the land. The soldier of that day was considered a wastrel and was belittled as such. Regardless, the 6th Infantry Regiment, having built Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs in 1821, started the first settlement in Nebraska and the first stronghold west of the Missouri River. Here the troops built a sawmill and grist mill and put under cultivation 506 acres of land.

While this little Army tried to stretch itself over many varied activities and along thousands of miles of savage territory it fought incessantly. History recounts much of this—much it does not, and in detail scarcely any.

Winston Churchill's great tribute to the British Royal Air Force in World War II, "Never have so few given so much for so many," bears re-examination when one considers what this hardy band of men who made up the U. S. Army in those years purchased through their unappreciated efforts. They purchased our nation of today. To recount the development of the U. S. Army is to recount the winning of the West. It is to recount the opening of the nation's great natural treasures.

To further trace the path of the United States Army and its activities to the pres-

ent day, aside from its primary mission of defense, is to retrace much of the advancement in technology, medicine, transportation and general scientific accomplishment.

Some of these contributions are of such great character as to be well known, such as the already-mentioned Panama Canal and the development of atomic energy with its great promise of benefits to civilization. Well known, too, is the story of the conquering of yellow fever by Major Walter Reed, U. S. Army Medical Corps.

Many other life-saving aids and comforting items which we take for granted are by courtesy of the U. S. Army.

Examine your soap. Perhaps it is a special soap for use in either hard or soft water. If so, the U. S. Army's Quartermaster Corps is to be thanked.

Observe the campers in any one of our great National Parks. You will see in use an ingenious little gasoline stove which weighs about a pound. The Quartermaster Corps probably developed it.

The weather report you received over the radio or in the newspaper this morning most likely decided how the children would dress for school. Farmers all over the country are attuned to these reports which many times help save crops. The United States Army fathered our great system of weather reporting. The first weather reporting system was set up by the Signal Corps in 1870. Exploration in the field of weather is still a prime Signal Corps concern.

Alaska today communicates to the rest of the world through a modern communications system which was pioneered, established and is maintained by the Army Signal Corps. The Alaskan Communication System radio, cable and land line circuits reach from Seattle north to Point Barrow and Nome, west to the Aleutians and Hono-



DAZED RESIDENTS OF TEXAS CITY FILE QUIETLY BY FOR FOOD SERVED BY COOKS FROM 41ST ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION AT CAMP HOOD, APRIL 17, 1947.

lulu, east and south connecting with the Army Teletype network that girds the world. Customers may speak by radiotelephone to hundreds of points in the Territory, to ships at sea, from three-mile-a-minute aircraft above the Gulf of Alaska to any place in the world. News services file their news of the world dispatches to Alaskan dailies and radio stations; coast-to-coast hookups of nationwide broadcasts include Alaska in their networks. All by courtesy of the United States Army.

This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the system, which began in May, 1900, having received its impetus from the Alaskan Gold Rush of 1898. To protect the settlers from the lawlessness of that time, the Army responded to their plea for protection, establishing a string of forts covering the critical areas in the newly opened land. Thus we see the United States Army once again in a pioneer role in the development of national resources.

By courtesy of the Army's Ordnance Department, the Atomic Energy Commission was able to solve in two weeks a complicated mathematical problem which it figured would take man 100 years to solve. The problem was solved by a calculating machine developed by Army Ordnance specialists which they call ENIAC.

The Army, through its Corps of Engineers, pioneered in flood control and continues today as the principal flood control instrument of the Government.

At Clinton, Mississippi, the Army Engineers have built a model of the Mississippi River system which takes in 28 States. The model is half a mile long, scaled at one foot on the model to 2,000 feet of actual terrain. It was designed as an aid to the Army's continuing flood control efforts.

During earlier days of our national growth, the Army, often working with a group as small as one officer and 15 or 20 men, explored and mapped the Mississippi basin, the Rocky Mountain region and the Far West. In a vast wilderness it laid out trails and guarded wagon trains of westward-bound pioneers. Over the routes surveyed by the Army the transcontinental railroad was laid. The official report of the little band of soldiers who mapped the Red River Valley reads almost like an historical novel.

Thousands of storm-stricken men and women were left suffering in the wake of the 1947 hurricane which unmercifully lashed over Florida. While the winds raged over these victims, Army troops moved in with medical aid stations and field kitchens.



Official United States Army Photograph
SECTION OF SCALE MODEL OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER USED BY ARMY ENGINEERS IN PLANNING FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES.

These troops saved many lives and gave up their barracks to shocked refugees.

At the other end of the country, at Bar Harbor, Maine, in 1947, Army troops waded in to fight a devastating fire that raged over the area. Families were evacuated and cared for. The Army flew in fire-fighting equipment from the Army General Distribution Depot at Schenectady, New York.

Disaster struck again in 1947 at Texas City when two ships loaded with ammonium nitrate exploded with horrible effect. Soldiers from near-by Fort Crockett took charge of evacuation of the injured, set up a traffic control system and established kitchens from which hundreds were fed.

During the ten days that followed, Fourth Army troops distributed 21,000 units of medical supplies, issued 8,000 blankets and provided shelter, cots and even pajamas to victims of the explosion. Texans will not soon forget what the Army did then.

At Texas City in April, 1947, as everywhere else in our country, the pioneer work of the Army Medical Corps in sulfa drugs, penicillin, streptomycin and blood plasma saved precious lives as surely in peacetime as it had in combat. Some 3,500 persons were killed in this catastrophe. But for the U. S. Army this figure might have been even more terrible.

All was not disaster in 1947. This was the year of the Boy Scout Jamboree at Maisson, France. At Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, the Army housed and entertained 1,000 of our Scouts while they gathered from all sections of the country, en route to the jamboree. The Army provided inoculations, lent them equipment and provided transportation in an Army transport for these 1,000 Scouts to and from France. It was effort well spent.

This itemized account of Army peacetime contributions could go on for pages, as operating railroads during strike periods, helping with C.C.C. Camps, etc., without mention of the primary mission—that of providing continuing defense. It would not even mention the valor of U. S. Army units which bought the precious time the

United Nations needed to contain the Red North Korean aggression. If the United Nations objective of preventing a third World War is realized, those combat troops of the U. S. Army who first went into Korea will occupy in Honor the niche in history they have already carved for themselves.

So what of the dread "military mind" so often dangled before our eyes? What of the "military despot"?

Time magazine in February, 1948, pointed its finger at the military mind, saying: "Not until 1908 did the U. S. Army realize that the flying machine was a practical fact."

The Wright brothers made their first precarious flight in 1903. *Time's* inference that the flying machine was then a practical fact is subject to scrutiny. There were few citizens in 1908 who were ready to agree as to its practicability. Hindsight is easy and did we have the power to apply it in advance of the fact, horse racing would soon be an extinct business.

However this may be, the fact stands that the history of aviation and its development to present date is tightly wrapped up in that of the U. S. Army, despite its "mental obesity."

The military mind! Yes, truly there must be such a mind, for some such mental power must have made the decision as to what and how to combat and open up for civilization the great wilderness of the North American continent which is now our nation.

Some military mind must have decided that the saving of human life is worthwhile; that it is important for the youth of our nation to go to France to a Boy Scout jamboree.

Some military mind must have thought that "Duty, Honor, Country" is a worthwhile standard for a way of life in an independent republic. Whoever that military mental authority was, he was right. For since 1775 history provides us with not even a hint that a military despot ever raised his head high enough to tell whether he was bald or not.

If the people know all the facts, they will never make a mistake.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

National Defense

BY MRS. E. F. CORNELS

TO live in peace is our greatest desire. Christ's doctrine, the Sermon on the Mount, applied in human relationships, would pave the road of social progress and open the minds of people. But we must recapture our thinking and our morale by getting back to first principles if we wish to make our time the greatest age of all human history.

Man has conquered space and time and invented more things than we seem to need and many of these inventions devise the destruction rather than the preservation of life. With all this, man has not found a way to live with his fellows in a peaceable manner and has proved that material objects cannot save man. Our churches could help immensely by offering more than a promise of life after death. They could teach us more about how best to live with our neighbors.

Until we have world peace, we know we must have protection and be prepared to meet any enemy on an equal footing. To do this, we must maintain our military strength. Might is the only understandable force among nations today and once we lower our guard by weakening our Army, Navy and Air Force through parsimonious appropriations we will be inviting attack and sudden death to all of our democratic principles.

Why were we caught napping when fighting started in Korea after \$10,000,000 military aid allotment was made last winter; what supplies, if any, were delivered out of that allotment? The bloodshed of our boys in Korea should inspire every Daughter of the American Revolution to fight Communism and world government with all our strength. A new danger before us is World Government, we must vote it down in the fall elections and we must write or wire our Senators and Congressmen to stand against any form of World Government.

Our Number One enemy is Communism, which began as a beautiful promise of man's freedom from responsibilities and has become an efficient system of oppressions. Socialism and Communism have

advanced further in our country than we realize and we cannot defeat them unless we deny them financial support.

The federal money route is becoming a burden to the Republic. Cheap money strengthens the Federal Government and weakens the State and local governments for every appropriation of the Federal Government is financed by the taxpayers. Government competition with business is increasing alarmingly; the inroads of Socialism in our government already are deep and we are footing the bill. If we are going to economize in government expenditures we must do it at domestic sources, no matter how unpopular the measure may be. We must not tamper with our military potentiality, no matter how popular that may be. Might is the only understandable force among nations today.

What we need to oppose in this nation is "The Gimmies" . . . the selfishness of the average American which favors any sort of economy that does not pinch him . . . the Communistic-encouraged greed which would crumble our defenses.

Unquestionably there are too many bureaus in Washington. Their tentacles are evident in practically every city and hamlet in the nation. Let our economy program begin there, regardless of how the shoe may fit. Then we will cure our case of "the gimmies" and not at the expense of safety.

Congress is continually discussing appropriations and it is our duty to find out what the money is to be used for and how much it will affect or increase our taxes. We have thousands of voluntary organizations,—churches, professions, many women's societies, business, labor, farmer, charitable organizations, etc. While all of these voluntary agencies inspire progress, they could at the same time inform themselves of facts Americans need to know that will help keep our nation strong.

In a recent speech, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower gave some good advice on National Defense,—“America's first necessity is moral strength, the conviction that we are right and acting in accordance with human decency.”

Who Killed Cock Robin?

BY GRACE L. H. BROSSAU

Honorary President General

QUITE an important function in every magazine office is the acquisition of "fillers," which, as the name would indicate, have their own spot on parts of pages left blank by the termination of the main articles. They are the heart's delight of every editor and the salvation of the one who has charge of the paste-down.

Just one year ago this month there appeared in our Magazine the following quotation, each sentence embodying a wise and timely point:

You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot help small men by tearing big men down.

You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

You cannot lift the wage earner by pulling the wage payer down.

You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.

You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.

You cannot establish sound social security on borrowed money.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence.

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

As the tear sheet which had somehow found its way into our files contained only the ten lines, the name attached at the close—Edward E. Hale—would naturally indicate authorship. Information later acquired from Mr. Hale himself, however, proved that an editorial had preceded them. The publication itself is a bi-weekly magazine issued by an investment firm in Boston.

In very early December I received an airmail, special delivery letter from a physician in Duluth, Minnesota, asking permission to use the lines on a Christmas

card. As our copyright does not cover quotations, he was advised that he was at liberty to do so if he pleased. He evidently mailed out several hundred cards, but he inadvertently—probably on a natural assumption—credited the paragraph to *Edward Everett Hale*.

At his end of the line a controversy immediately arose and the doctor received so many inquiries that he appealed to me for further enlightenment as to the identity of the author. It seems he had consulted various authorities and some had opined that Lincoln was the author; others definitely disagreed, but the general belief was that they were *not* the words of Edward Everett Hale. The only help I could render was to give him the name and address to be found on the tear sheet.

Even Mr. David Mearns, Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress, became intrigued and his secretary telephoned our office and asked for our authority. She was given the information at hand and evidently Mr. Mearns became so interested in the matter that he pursued an investigation, though I did not learn of his trek for truth until I had practically finished my own. He terminated his findings in an article written for the June 1950 issue of the *Abraham Lincoln Quarterly*.

Instinctively I sided with the dissident group, due to the fact that though many of Lincoln's utterances have become immortalized, some of the *Ten Cannots* in question all too poignantly apply to our own present hazardous era.

Thus it was that I started on a solitary quest, purely as a matter of personal interest, in an effort to trace the identity of the author and I soon found myself in strange and hitherto unknown bypaths.

The first evidence that came to light was a sheet from the Congressional Record of March 14, 1941, in which a then-United States Congressman had used the "Ten Cannots" on the floor and had claimed authorship. I immediately wrote him and in his

reply he corroborated his 1941 statement.

Then there fell into my hands a leaflet issued in 1942 by the Committee for Constitutional Government of New York City on which the identical lines were printed. Credit was given as follows: "Inspiration of" . . . followed by the name of a former clergyman. A certain amount of confusion then arose because on the reverse side of the leaflet some well known aphorisms of Lincoln appeared. That was not the fault of the Committee but the acrobatic American mind had jumped at the conclusion that the name Lincoln was all-embracing.

By devious methods I obtained the address of the clergyman and a correspondence ensued, during which he emphatically assured me that he had authored the *Ten Cannots* many years ago.

So there I was, but where? Apparently sitting on a seesaw with an ex-Congressman at one end and an ex-pulpiteer at the other!

In the meantime, I learned that a well known radio commentator had quoted these lines in a broadcast made on November 30, 1948 and had attributed them to Lincoln. The sentiments evidently made a profound impression upon one of our Congresswomen, for she entered them in the Congressional Record of February 2, 1949.

Undoubtedly the second appearance of the error in authorship in our nation's official organ started a furore in other quarters, which was augmented by the fact that *Look Magazine* had in its January, 1950 issue given a full page to the publication of the famous words, including a portrait of Lincoln.

In a rather recent issue of *Harpers Magazine*, one Albert A. Woldman, author of "Lawyer Lincoln," and an ardent Lincolnian, indignantly rose to the defense of his idol and castigated the Congresswoman and LOOK for their misdemeanors. Using that beloved President's name as an opponent of the "welfare state," seemed to particularly irk the author, but no doubt many of his readers share the belief that were Lincoln alive today he would never endorse that menace which threatens the boundaries of our frontiers. Perhaps they would go a bit further and think what a blessing it would be if that wise and just man were alive today.

While making no claims to being even an amateur Sherlock Holmes, I soon found that the conduct of an investigation of this

sort is very like the trying of a case in court, for evidence both pro and con began to float in, sometimes apparently out of the nowhere. The several publications of various types that came to me which included the quotation of "Cannots," all credited it to Lincoln, though never at any time was it given a title but was used as a filler just as it was in our own Magazine.

In my search I have been greatly aided by the editor of a Magazine issued regularly by a well known industrial plant in New Jersey. It seems that several years ago he was the first to seize upon and to publish the quotation "by Lincoln," and apparently he has from time to time been reminded of the error of his ways.

When relating a few of such little kindnesses to me, he humorously says that he "couldn't imagine any editor coming forward, at this late date, to acknowledge that he fell flat on his face." It is doubtful if there is any editor, dead or alive, who at some time or other has not taken a fall so disastrous that had the face been involved, only surgery could have restored the contours.

My editor friend sums up the situation most pertinently when he remarks: "Whether Lincoln was or was not the author, is not, as I see it, important. The important thing is that the philosophy is sound. It stresses those things that make men great and strong and free."

The main point now is that this chain of errors has been responsible for bringing to widespread public attention indisputable facts and truths that the wise and cautious and the liberty loving citizens may well take to heart.

All in all, this quest, while a bit laborious—in that I have read and written reams on the subject—has been most diverting and interesting, even though the problem is far from being solved. Mr. David Mearns is of the opinion that while one person may have written a few of the lines, the entire quotation is the work of "several minds," but the identity of the other brain contributors apparently remains clothed in mystery.

So far as I am personally concerned, the case is closed, for I am convinced that further research would not with finality answer my question as to *Who Killed Cock Robin?*

Lest We Forget

BY JOHN L. HILL

IN writing these lines, I am deeply and gratefully aware of my readers. In a very real sense I consider the members of the D. A. R. the intelligent and conscious guardians of our liberties, and I am confident that in the very near future it is going to be necessary for them to be alerted if our heritage is to be preserved. Often I observe that there is grave danger that our American Way shall be lost because so many of us are ignorant of what it is. Mine, therefore, would be a call to the D. A. R. to adopt as its immediate object the instruction of all our people in the American Way: Americans will not go wrong when informed.

Our Political Philosophy

The first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence should be memorized, appropriated, and practiced by all Americans; it contains something new under the sun for that day and for the days that have followed. Its language is so plain and clear that it is eloquent. Unequivocally, it states that the truths about to be recorded are self-evident; that is, they require neither proof nor argument.

The author, Thomas Jefferson, the most versatile of all our statesmen, was not a member of any church; but he believed in God and stated positively that men are created. Historically and traditionally there is no room in American thinking for materialistic evolution. Men are created and they are created with equal privileges of becoming what they are capable of being. America has always magnified the dignity of the individual.

Men's rights are not conferred by governments: they are endowments, gifts of the Creator and they are inalienable. They do not come from men and they cannot be taken away by men. In the American sense one cannot think of man without thinking of rights; the primary ones out of which all others grow are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Such rights are inherent; they belong to man as a created being.

Governments are set up (instituted) by men to make sure these rights; they have no other business, and their just powers are derived from the consent of the governed. Unjust powers are usurpations. How far this idea is from the too common philosophy that man exists to serve the state. Governments are creations of men; their purposes are clearly defined, and men have not only the right but the duty to confine them to their proper functions.

It is my conviction that no greater service could be rendered our country right now than to make the fundamentals of our political philosophy known to all Americans.

Our Political Framework

Following the War for Independence, our political forefathers were quick to put their philosophy into practical expression known as our Constitution. This is a written instrument drawn and ratified by men (young men) who thought it wise to put down in black and white the framework of the government which they were setting up. It is a government of checks, balances, and co-operation, everywhere safeguarding the rights of the individual against possible tyranny—individual or governmental. Our fathers took this matter of human rights seriously.

The Constitution provides for three departments of government: executive, legislative, and judicial—each separate and distinct and yet dependent upon the other two for its efficiency. The President, of course, is head of the Executive Department; he is chosen by the electoral college which is elected by the people, voting as citizens of the respective States. The Constitution outlines pretty clearly the powers of the President, and makes clear his dependence upon the Congress and the Supreme Court.

The Legislative Department is composed of two houses, House of Representatives and the Senate, which arrangement makes for deliberation and careful consideration of all measures that are to become laws,

since any bill must be passed by both houses before it can become a law. The members of the House of Representatives, apportioned among the States according to population, serve for two years and a completely new membership may be chosen every two years. They are elected by popular vote in each State. The members of the Senate serve for six years—a third of them being chosen by popular vote of each State every two years. Each State, regardless of size, has two members in the Senate.

The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court, composed of nine members appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. They serve for life or may retire at a certain age on full salary for life. The primary business of the Supreme Court is to pass on the constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress. If the humblest citizen in the land feels that his rights have been trespassed upon by some act of Congress, he may carry his complaint to the Supreme Court for final decision. The rights of the individual must be safeguarded.

Religious Freedom

Possibly the quest for religious freedom was the main incentive which drove the colonists to this new land. They wanted to worship as they pleased without hindrance or direction from any political power. The Established Church was synonymous with tyranny of the soul to many of them. The first ten amendments to the Constitution (commonly called our Bill of Rights) protect the citizen in the exercise of his God-given rights, among which is the right to worship God or to refuse to worship, according to the dictates of his conscience.

By the same token the first amendment prohibits the establishment of any religion and leaves to the people the right to establish such religious institutions as they desire. A matter in the public mind right now is the demand in certain quarters that the Government aid educational institutions of particular sects. Citizens have the right to build their own schools, if for any reason they do not care to patronize the public schools provided by the government.

Statesmanship

Practically speaking, a statesman is a public servant who places the welfare of all the people above any and every personal consideration. Too often the public official thinks more of the emoluments of office and the means of continuing to receive them than he does of the sacred responsibilities of his oath. It is the business of the intelligent voter to applaud by consistent support the public servant who makes the welfare of the nation his prime consideration and to frown with positive opposition upon time-servers, mere politicians, and parasites. Our nation never has a surplus of statesmen.

Government Economy

I hesitate to mention this practical matter. As a boy, selling newspapers, I soon learned that if I spent more than I took in I would be embarrassed. I believe that same principle holds in both business and government. Our constitutional fathers were sensitive on the point: one President actually thought that the government should owe nothing and succeeded in paying the national debt in his administration. Now nobody knows (except by repeating a meaningless sum) how much our government owes. Apparently, few people care if we can judge by the increasing demands upon the public purse, which after all is only the collective purse of all the people.

When will we learn that the government has no money except what it takes from the people, and that subsidies here and there to maintain prices are really forms of double taxation upon the consumer?

Responsibility

A few years ago much fun was made of the slogan, "Every Man a King," adopted by a vigorous politician. Now that he has passed on we can revive the slogan and insist upon its essential truth. In our America we have no king except the individual citizen. The collective will of the people expressed at the polls is the only royal decree that we have.

In no other country is the individual so highly respected, his rights so carefully preserved, his privileges so gladly recognized, and his responsibility so specifically fixed. These blessings have come to us

through the labors and sacrifices of those who have gone before. Are we worthy of them? Think it over.

Citizenship

I sometimes say to young people that I wish all of them would go into politics. By this I do not mean that they should become candidates for office, but should become politicians in the proper sense of that word—students of the science of government, and experts in its practice. The first duty of the citizen is to know what his government is, how it came to be what it is, and what is his position with reference to it. He should be a serious student of problems, issues, platforms, and programs designed to promote good government. He should also scrutinize carefully the character and ability of every person offering himself or herself for public office. Ignorance never promotes the welfare of any good cause.

Knowledge, however, is not enough; the citizen must meet the requirements of his State and of his voting unit in order to be able to register his opinion and will as he has opportunity. It is commonly observed that the bad citizenship of good citizens is the greatest weakness of our democracy. So it is. It is very rare that any elective official in any governmental unit from Mayor to President receives a majority of all qualified voters. As a rule, less than half of the voters actually take the trouble to vote, and the chosen official is elected by a majority of a minority of the voters.

The remedy? That's easy. Every qualified voter registered; every registered voter voting as often as given opportunity to express his opinion or choice. The security, even the safety, of our country depends upon the active participation of every citizen in government affairs. We would have no fears at all politically if our entire citizenship would participate in government. Failure to do so opens the way for perils which have overthrown strong governments. America is not immune.

Issues

We have heard much in recent years about a new day; really there is nothing exciting about that—certainly not enough to make us throw overboard the ideals and principles of yesterday. Today is a new

day compared with yesterday and tomorrow will be another new day; but principles are eternal and the success of every day depends upon the observance and application of truths and standards found trustworthy by use in the years gone by. We naturally look askance upon the parade of modern isms guaranteed to solve all our problems.

Of course, change is the law of progress, and every day must be able to adapt its thinking and program to the demands of progress. New issues, therefore, must be met in the spirit of true Americanism. Without venturing to explore their merits, I would outline briefly a few of the current issues which must claim the attention of the loyal citizen.

An ever present issue is the proper relation of the States to the Federal Government. Careful study of the Constitution reveals that the States held a prominent place in the minds of its framers. The President is elected not by popular vote but by electors chosen by the individual States; the Senators are chosen directly by the States, and the members of the House of Representatives are apportioned among the States according to population; all powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government are reserved to the States. This issue certainly invites careful consideration.

An issue which is claiming increasing attention is what is called socialized medicine. Its supporters explain it to mean medical care for all citizens at government expense. This is definitely something new and merits the attention of all citizens.

Federal aid for education in all the States upon a comparatively uniform basis is another among the new issues. Should such aid be granted at all? Should it be given only to the most needy states? On what conditions should it be granted? These are questions which the thoughtful citizen will want to answer.

Labor legislation for a number of years has been a very burning problem; one act has actually been an issue in presidential campaigns. The problem apparently is how to safeguard collective bargaining and at the same time protect the rights of employees and management and promote the general welfare. All of us are interested in this question.

The relation of the government to busi-

ness, large and small, and vice versa is not new; it is ever present. Both aids and controls demand an official army of inspectors and regulators who swell the government pay rolls and often constitute a menacing bureaucracy. There is also the larger question of the effect of government control upon individual initiative, resourcefulness, ability, and courage.

An ever present perplexity is the matter of taxation. The power to tax, of course, is the power to destroy. What are the legitimate sources of government revenue? How shall taxes be equitably levied? This problem is as old as organized government and promises to become more complex as the days go. Nobody loves the tax collector; but he must be tolerated.

I have suggested only a few issues constantly before our people; others will suggest themselves to you. We cannot escape the patriotic duty of knowing as best we can all issues before us and of meeting them as intelligent Americans.

Remember

In our efforts to adjust ourselves to the pressing demands of modern problems, there are some things which the loyal American will want to remember. Our country was settled by God-fearing men; our institutions were built upon the Bible; it is easy to forget our origins.

Again America was built by and for those who loved freedom, liberty, and justice for all. Every principle of our government harks back to the American devotion to these great qualities. America has been the refuge for all who would escape persecution and oppression of whatsoever form. The highest compliment ever paid our country came at the close of World War I when little Armenia, persecuted through the years for loyalty to religion, requested to be made a mandate of the United States.

The builders of our heritage were men and women who loved their country more than they did their own welfare. Yes, their own lives. Self-denial, sacrifice, unflinching loyalty to the highest and best prompted their every act. They built for the future: we are that future.

In at least partial appreciation of the price and value of our heritage, we would live grateful lives, render intelligent and sacrificial service, and pass on to those who come after us the treasures which we have received, intact and untarnished to bless millions yet unborn. With Kipling we would say:

"Lord God of Hosts,
Be With Us Yet,
Lest We Forget!
Lest We Forget!"

Sunset

I face the sunset of my busy day;
The long work hours are past, all duties done,—
Such pleasant hours of worthwhile toil, begun
With vows to travel always the straight way
Of service done for God and country. May
We guard our heritage of freedom, won
For us by all who fought with Washington.
That sacred trust we never will betray!
And now swift hours have fled into the past,
And in the West the sun is sinking low;
But memory's rose shine shall ever last,
And light my path, whatever winds may blow.
For comrades dear with whom my lot was cast,
I'll always keep that blessed afterglow.

—ESTELLE PORTER CHRISTIN,
*Past State Regent of California,
Former National Chairman of Conservation.*

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A Symbol Speaks

BY MARJORIE R. MANLOVE

I, a house, am a symbol—a symbol that is lovingly cared for by grateful hearts. For once a great man, a man of character, lived here while he directed an army fighting for Freedom. America fought for Freedom and attained it. Freedom, like me a symbol, must be guarded and tended by men and women.



On July 4, 1950, it was two hundred years since I came into existence, one hundred years since the State of New York became my owner. A day of celebration—a fine, gay parade, my lawns covered with people, more than 10,000 in all, patriotic, civic and fraternal groups, just about all the good people of Newburgh. Again my floors have resounded to the tread of soldiers' feet—this time not soldiers of war, but of peace—the tread of the West Point Band as they assembled to play their wonderfully stirring music on the terrace outside my door, honoring the occasion of my birth.

Back in 1709, a band of Palatines, seeking refuge from the wars in their homeland along the upper Rhine, settled in what one hundred and fifty years ago became the incorporated village of Newburgh, New York. The land on which I was built was allotted to Michael Weigant and on it he built his log home. The Meynders, father and son, were the next owners and sold the land in 1749 to Elsie Hasbrouck, widow of Joseph.

Part of me was built in 1750, a stone with the date being built into the doorway over the east wall; a similar stone dated 1770 in the door over the western addition. With seven rooms and a big hall downstairs and two large rooms upstairs,

I settled down to being a home for the Hasbrouck family, little knowing what great things were to happen within my walls.

I remember well that morning of April 1, 1782, all the hustle and bustle of preparation for the new tenants—someone named Washington. The New York Packet of April 4, 1782, published at Fishkill across the river, announced the arrival as follows: "His Excellency, General Washington and his Lady arrived Monday (April 1) at Headquarters in Newburgh in good health." For over a year, until August 19, 1783, I continued to be Headquarters for General Washington.

Those were stirring days. General Washington began his day with breakfast at ten, then until five he was busy receiving officers, writing letters and reading dispatches brought in from distant points by couriers. Supper was served at nine, followed usually by a social evening. Often guests were served hickory nuts, a favorite delicacy of the General's, together with Madeira wine.

The northeast room was used by Washington as his bedroom, the one next for a dressing-room, reserving the parlor on the northwest for Mrs. Washington's use. The small room to the right of the entrance hall was used as a storeroom, being adjacent to the kitchen in the southwest corner. The large southeast room was an office.

The room most in use as a reception and dining room was the large room of the "seven doors and the one window," remarked on by Lafayette. Many people who have visited me have wondered about that room with only the one small window looking to the east. From that window can be seen the broad expanse of "Hudson's River" as it sweeps majestically down to the sea. Across the river are the slopes of Mount Beacon where once signal fires burned to warn of the enemy's approach.

Many things of interest have taken place within my walls, but there are three of outstanding historic importance. I remember how angry General Washington was one day, how he paced the floor giving

vent to his wrath, before dictating his reply to a letter received from Colonel Lewis Nicola. The Colonel had written to Washington calling his attention to the serious discontent existing among the soldiers over arrears in pay and shortages of supplies. He discussed the various forms of government which might be set up and concluded with the suggestion that the English form of government be adopted, with George Washington taking over as King.

This letter not only angered Washington, but also hurt him deeply, for he felt that somewhere he must have failed in his conduct, to have given Colonel Nicola the idea that he would accept such a suggestion. He went in person to Temple Hill to plead with the men not to consider such a form of government and succeeded in winning them to his way of thinking.

One day I heard the General and his Lady discussing a Connecticut Sergeant whom Washington wished to recognize for meritorious service. He suggested a badge of some kind and legend has it that the first Purple Heart was made from a piece of a purple satin ballgown, cut in the shape of a heart, edged about with lace from a woman's petticoat. Thus, on August 7, 1782, the order of the Purple Heart was established.

July 9, 1783, made history. While awaiting formal notification of peace, and prior to resigning his command to Congress, General Washington composed a circular letter, addressed to the Governor of each of the states, as his last official communication. I can quote parts of this letter by heart, for his phrases have rung in my ears for years, just as they have lived in the hearts of the men who have read them.

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may venture to say, the existence of the United States as an independent power.

"First. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

"Second. A sacred regard to public justice.

"Third. The adoption of a proper peace establishment.

"Fourth. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and

policies; to make those mutual concessions, which are requisite to the general prosperity; and in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community".

Many organizations have met within my walls during the years. Fifty-three years ago, on October 9, 1893, the Charter was granted to Quassaick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Twelve members met in the southeast room, softly lighted by thirteen candles, representing the thirteen original States. The State Regent, Miss McAllister, made a few remarks, signed and presented the Charter, then called on Hon. John C. Adams to represent her in a speech, which he did.

Once a busy farm, the land has been cleared and now I sit in the midst of an acreage of four city blocks, a beautiful lawn sloping down toward the river. Weary citizens pause to sit on green benches and watch the ever-changing scene. A descendant of the Washington Elm, planted some years ago, has grown to sturdy manhood.

In the museum nearby are housed many treasured items. Lady Washington's watch, with her name, Martha Custis, spelled out around the dial; General Washington's traveling winechest and silver ladle; Lafayette's sword; parts of the chevaux de frise and chain once stretched across the river to prevent the British from coming up the Hudson; the duelling pistols used by Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr on the heights at Weehawken; some of the very letters written by Washington within my walls—all are preserved in the museum.

Acquired by New York State one hundred years ago, I am maintained under the State Department of Education, by appropriations made by the State. A Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, has direct supervision over me. They are also Trustees of nearby Knox Headquarters and Temple Hill. On this Board at present are two doctors, two ministers, a newspaperman, four business men and one woman, who is President of the Board.

What a wonderful day it has been. What a tribute to a symbol. What a tribute to the spirit of those who, in honoring me,

(Continued on page 1004)

Tamassee D.A.R. School

BY GRACE WARD CALHOUN

IN the sunset corner of South Carolina, where our mountains touch those of Georgia and North Carolina, the Tamassee D. A. R. School serves many of the underprivileged children of that section.

Before the Revolution the Cherokee Indians had villages in these foothills. They were allies of the British. In 1779 Gen. Andrew Pickens fought a last desperate battle with them at Tamassee, completely subduing them. Six years later he, with representatives from Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, had a long conference with the Indian chiefs, ending in a treaty which opened the Piedmont section of these States to white settlers free from Indian disturbances.

When the Indians gave up this picturesque land there still remained their musical names and interesting legends. One of the most beautiful is that of a fire prophet who lived in one of the Cherokee villages many years ago. His great wisdom and his power of healing were attributed to the possession of an unusually large ruby. The Indians called this glowing ball of fire "The Sunlight of God." They came from far and near to consult with the prophet and to be made strong. His influence was mighty and far-reaching. At his death the Indians obeyed his injunction to bury him with the stone clasped to his breast. The knoll where the grave lay was called "Tamassee, the Place of the Sunlight of God."

After these many years Tamassee is again a place where the sunlight of God goes forth into many lives to bless and to strengthen them. Once more to this spot come those whose need for it is great. The Daughters of the American Revolution intend that this light shall never again be extinguished, and that Tamassee shall ever be true to the beautiful meaning of its name.

The education of the children of the southern mountains has a special appeal to the Daughters. Many of these are descendants of Revolutionary soldiers who were stranded in the mountains during that great migration to the Middle West just after the

Revolutionary War. They are of the purest Anglo-Saxon stock, their response to opportunity is immediate, and they are potentially such good-citizenship material.

The South Carolina Daughters were deeply interested in furthering this important part of the program of our Society, and contributed liberally to many of the schools on the approved list. As schools were visited and the realization of the needs and possibilities in this field grew, there came the idea of a special D. A. R. mountain school. Since this work was an accepted part of the Society's program, why not concentrate our efforts on a school of our own instead of scattering it among many? If we were giving goodly sums of money to this work should we not have a definite knowledge of how it was spent, and a voice in the control of such schools?

Such an accomplishment would go far toward refuting the too general idea that the Daughters of the American Revolution are just a group of ancestor worshippers whose main object is to erect monuments to the past. Yet, in truth, our greatest efforts are in the fields of constructive patriotism, working for the present and the future, because we feel our ancestry is not just a boast, but a responsibility.

So the plucky little group of South Carolina Daughters, only 1,000 in number, voted to establish a school for mountain girls. This was at State Conference in November, 1914. The next two years were spent in raising money for a building, and deciding on the best location for the school. In November, 1916, Conference accepted the gift of 110 acres of land at Tamassee, plus \$1,000 in pledges from citizens of the nearest town, Walhalla, and the promise of several hundred dollars in labor from men in the Tamassee community. At this same Conference the drive for an endowment was launched by enrolling as a Founder of Tamassee any Chapter or individual giving \$100 to this fund.

With the entry of the United States into World War I, labor flocked to the Army camps, costs rose sharply, and our con-



TAMASSEE LAUNDRY



NEW YORK COTTAGE



MEMORIAL ACRES DRIVE



OHIO-HOBART HALL

SOME OF THE MANY INTERESTING SITES AT TAMASSEE D. A. R. SCHOOL

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struction was delayed. It was an all-purpose building, with school room, living room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and on the second two large dormitories, and two rooms for teachers. In February, 1919, the first day school was held, with 35 pupils enrolled. That summer saw a six-weeks' school, and Sunday services for the community. The fall session opened with a boarding department for girls and a mixed day school.

At Continental Congress in April, 1920, the Vice President General from South Carolina (Editor's Note—This was Mrs. Calhoun) was privileged to present to the delegates this D. A. R. project. She described the modest beginning, pictured the Tamasee that could be under national sponsorship, and asked for support. The response was enthusiastic. Over \$10,000, mostly for endowment Founderships, was pledged from the floor. The incoming State Regent of New York decided to make a cottage dormitory at this school the project of her administration.

The success of this response had two effects. The first was a desire expressed by Regents of four other States to establish a D. A. R. school in their mountains. Two of these plans died a-borning. One, in Kentucky, lived a year. The fourth became the Kate Duncan Smith day school in Alabama.

The second result was that "Approved Schools", unmindful of distinctions between a school established, owned, and controlled by Daughters of the American Revolution and their own "approved" status, brought such pressure to bear on the incoming administration that for years

all schools were limited to a five-minute report to Congress, and no pledges taken.

Disappointed, we turned to several Foundations which helped the other Approved Schools, only to be told, "Why, yours is a D. A. R. school. There is no reason why we should help you. If the strongest, wealthiest organization of women in the country does not support its own school there is something wrong!"

So we voted a per capita tax on South Carolina Daughters. We mailed leaflets to Chapters in other States. When opportunity offered, several of our members visited Conferences and Chapters to talk for the school so near our hearts. These volunteer field representatives never received compensation, and often paid their own expenses. What a thrill it was when the National Board finally recognized the distinction a few years ago, asked special reports of the two D. A. R. schools at their regular meetings, and appropriated \$1,000 a year for each.

In the summer of 1921, a member of our Board who was deeply interested in adult education, asked for the use of our building for an experiment. She hoped to prove that adults who could not read and write were willing to attend a school of older age groups. Many such had come down from the mountains to work in the cotton mills. Gathering a group of volunteer teachers, and with a little money contributed by mill owners and friends, the first "Opportunity School" in South Carolina was begun. Its marked success here encouraged succeeding ones held on a college campus in summers, and culminated in the present year-around, state-assisted



SARAH CORBIN ROBERT SCHOOL BUILDING

institution which rightly claims to be the only school in the State where a man or woman can get a high school diploma on the basis of what he knows without having to spend a year in class for each grade. Tamassee is proud to have been the proving ground for this outstanding work.

The dedication of the New York Cottage was a day long remembered in the mountains and by the group there to present it from New York. Nothing approaching its appointments and furnishings had been seen or imagined by the several hundred mountaineers who inspected it. It was touching to see women reach out to feel the draperies, and to gaze at the convenience and beauty of the "finest house I

Classes overflowed from the schoolroom into the living room, the dining room, and sometimes even the kitchen. An administration building was obligatory. So we sold "bonds" which were redeemable only in glory, but guaranteed to pay a high rate in human interest. Michigan and Iowa each gave a classroom; and Illinois, the library. The Tamassee Club furnished seats for the auditorium. South Carolina Daughters did the rest.

It was important to acquire additional land to control water rights. We had no money, but one member of the Board had the inspiration of "Memorial Acres". The donation of \$30 would buy an acre of land. In return, a marked boulder would be



ALL STATES HALL

ever hope to see!" For the exercises the front porch was the stage, and the audience faced it from plank benches. There was much "speaking," and Tamassee children sang the State songs of New York and South Carolina. Nor did the interest of these generous Daughters stop with the gift of this wonderful cottage. They gave a scholarship for each girl living in it, and later raised an endowment fund to meet insurance and upkeep.

Meantime we had acquired a farmer to work a garden, and to chop wood for the hungry fireplaces. We had built him a small cottage, and a barn for the horse and cow. Four buildings! How Tamassee was growing!

It was also outgrowing the first building.

placed along the driveway. All of the land bought since then has been paid for in this way.

In 1926 we expanded to include boys in the boarding department. The school was raised from eight grades to High School status, and in 1930 the first such class graduated—known as "The Lucky Thirteen". Since then over 350 boys and girls have completed the course, beside the many hundred who have spent a few years there without graduating.

If we agree that the ideal school is "an enterprise in living", Tamassee seems to carry out that purpose. In addition to the prescribed studies, the girls are taught cooking, sewing, laundry work, home-making and the care of children. Each

spring the seniors keep house in the New York Cottage and take turns being cook, housekeeper and hostess. The boys have manual arts, do the farm work under direction, and care for the cows, pigs and chickens.

Were there no Tamasee the day pupils would still have some public school education, but not so the boarders. None are accepted who live within walking distance of a school or a bus. We go back into remote corners of the mountains of the three States and bring neglected and forgotten children to live at Tamasee. While we can do infinitely more for the children in the boarding department than for the day pupils, it means increased respon-

sibility and expense. These children must be housed, clothed and fed—not just a school lunch on five days, but three meals a day all seven. We must be responsible for dentist and doctor bills. The cottages must be heated, lighted, repaired, insured. There must be house mothers and an increased staff. Not only do we do more for these, but their alternative would be wasted lives.

What of Tamasee today? The 110 acres of woodland have grown to 745 with orchards, gardens and pastures. "Old Prince" divided his strength between plowing the garden and hauling freight and supplies from Walhalla over an unimproved road. Our truck now travels a good paved road, and the farm machinery

from Ohio tills and reaps. Instead of those buckets of water carried uphill from the spring and the oil lamps that were such a fire hazard, we have the Reeds of Pennsylvania to thank for a power plant and running water. The boarding department started with six girls. Today it has over 200 boys and girls, bringing the enrollment to over 400.

The endowment has grown from the first \$50,000 secured by Founderships to \$138,900, largely from bequests. One of our first bequests came from a mountain neighbor who had watched the school and its work, and believed in it. Her money was buried in a bucket under a corner of her cabin. When the dimes, nickles and

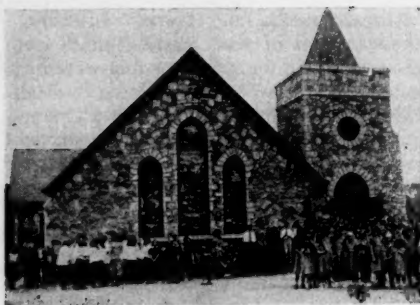


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

quarters were counted there was over \$1,000 for Tamasee. Our financial support comes primarily from scholarships, supplemented by endowment interest, the 75 cents per capita tax on South Carolina Daughters, and the annual appropriation from the National Society.

We who have been behind Tamasee since its inception feel ourselves almost in dreamland when we now ride through the gates, down Memorial Drive, past the Manger and the splendid herd on one hand, and on the other Illinois Cottage for older boys, the Superintendent's cottage sponsored by New Jersey, the Pouch Cottage for younger boys, the Pennsylvania Health House, Indiana Gardens with its group of small cottages, New York Cottage, our first

Each



THE NEW GIBSON CHAPEL

building, Administration Building, and on around the circle lighted by the Stars of Memory, to Ohio-Hobart Dining Hall, the Michigan laundry, All States Dormitory, the Robert High School, the Talmadge auditorium-gymnasium (under construction) and the beautiful Gibson Chapel. Every acre of ground, every building, the scholarship of every child, proclaims at Tamasee the constructive patriotism of our great society. Every State, Chapter, and individual sharing in this achievement can find a nameplate of acknowledgement.

Through the years the school has endeavored to serve the community. Church and Sunday School were held in the old auditorium. Now, ministers of different denominations hold service each Sunday afternoon in the Gibson Chapel. This chapel has already seen two weddings. Neighborhood clubs have been formed to help the mountain women in planning varied meals, in sewing, and giving instruction in home sanitation and the care of children. Today the county nurse has an apartment in our Health House, the use of our Illinois telephone, and of the Health House for midwife training and prenatal clinics. Her jeep goes out at all hours over almost impassable mountain trails on errands of mercy. She has brought hundreds of babies into the world, for doctors are practically unknown in the mountains. Once a year all of her mothers and babies come to Tamasee for a reunion check-up.

There are certain special days in Tamasee's year. On opening day in the early years pupils arrived in covered wagons, mule-drawn buggies, and an occasional oxcart. Today most of them come in trucks and Fords. They bring whatever of produce the family can spare—cans of

berries, fruit, tomatoes, beans, jars of sauerkraut, potatoes, cabbage, and occasionally a pig. Some have worked in mountain resort hotels and can make a cash payment. And some have to just come. There is the excitement of reunion, of getting settled, and helping the new ones get adjusted.

The highlight of the year is Founders' Day, the middle of October. Friends of Tamasee from many States gather to spend a day and a night at the school. Children give up their dormitory rooms and camp out in F. F. A. cottages. Our Boy Scouts are on hand to direct traffic, carry suitcases, and show visitors to their rooms. The girls who are not needed in the kitchen act as guides through the buildings and around the campus. Saturday night is a general get-acquainted, with a Board meeting to which visitors are invited. Sunday morning begins with an early Communion service for visitors and students. At 11 o'clock are exercises, featured by an address by the President General and greetings from National Officers and State Regents. Last year more than half the States were represented. Luncheon is followed by dedications of new features.

Christmas is an exciting time for the children. Thursday night each cottage has its own festivity with the exchange of gifts and carols. The whole place has been electric with secrets for days. Friday morning parents come to take the children home for vacation, and small brothers and sisters are present in large numbers. There is a big tree in the auditorium, some Christmas program or sketch, and then Santa in his red suit and unaccustomed beard begins calling names. Chapters from all over the country have sent gifts to their scholarship children, and the



TALMADGE AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM

special fund from South Carolina Chapters supplements so that no one is left out. This fund also provides fruit and candy for everyone, including all the little visitors who can hardly wait to grow old enough to come to Tamasee. They go home with enough Christmas cheer in their hearts to last through the actual date.

In the spring there is Parents' Day. There is a large attendance from nearby, and a few from a distance. Each grade has a part in the morning exercises. The girls show the dresses they have made, and other handiwork. The boys conduct a tour of the farm and their stock. It is an interesting occasion, and one regrets that all parents cannot attend.

The saddest day of the year is that on which the Welfare Committee meets to fill vacancies. There are 150 or more applicants and about 35 vacancies. How many must be denied! Which child shall be given the chance? The Superintendent has visited and investigated these homes. They are all mountain children and meet the requirement of not living within walking distance of a school or a bus. Preference is given to older children with whom it is usually now or never. If several children have been at Tamasee we try to give one from another group a chance. The responsibility of selection is not an enviable one. The committee members don't sleep well that night, for the nagging



GRACE WARD CALHOUN DORMITORY

Commencement is the time of parting. A few will go on to college. Some of the girls go into nurse training and beauty work. Those who took the commercial course can get jobs. The boys have had training which fits them to be plumbers, carpenters and farmers. Some will marry, or go back to help at home. As the children have improved during their stay at Tamasee, the homes, and even whole communities, reflect what the children have learned at school.

We are justly proud of our Tamasee children. Many of them have gone into responsible positions and have made good. We are proud of the 119 stars on our Service Flag. And we like to think of the hundreds of new homes where the efficiency is due to Tamasee training.

thought persists, "What will become of those we could not take?"

Even after the selection there is the matter of finance. Some families haven't even a head of cabbage to offer in part payment. For every child at Tamasee there must be a corresponding scholarship. Will a Chapter whose child has left or graduated feel its duty done, or accept one of the new would-bes? Obviously \$200 a year does not meet the actual expense of a child, but is the basis for acceptance. It seems strange that Tamasee should ever lack for scholarships. How in the world could \$200 be spent to greater advantage than in giving a child a year at a school like this? Our scholarships come from all over the United States, even from Canal Zone and Cuba. But we need more—many

more. To Tamassee children any given State is not just a map in his geography. The printed page comes alive with the association of a building, or the place where "my lady" lives. The thought not only of what denial may mean to the individual child, but the potentiality of what it could mean to the nation is the motive that keeps us working, and talking, and hoping.

Tamassee affairs are controlled by a Board of fifteen, all members of the D. A. R. The President General, the National Chairman of Schools, and the State Regent of South Carolina are members by virtue of office. The others are elected, half by State Conference, and half by the Board itself. There is also an Advisory Board, whose members can attend all Board meetings, speak to any question, but do not have a vote. This was necessary to insure a quorum of voters at meetings. Business men and Regents of many States have served on this Advisory Board. The Auditor's yearly report is on file in the

office of the Treasurer General. It is open to a representative of any State or Chapter. Any Daughter may know how every dollar is spent at Tamassee.

In thirty years Tamassee has come far. It hasn't been easy. It still isn't. But, oh, how worth while! Tamassee is most appreciative of all the gifts, large and small, which have come and are still coming, but in our grateful hearts there is a little special corner for those whose faith was strong enough to help while the school was still an experiment.

Then join us in this toast:

To Tamassee—a monument to real Americans, by real Americans, for real Americans. A dream come true. Born of the faith of a few, nurtured by the love and sacrifice of many, whose services to humanity are measured by the ever widening circle of her friends. To the vision that was. To the institution that is. To the Tamassee that can be under the sponsorship of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The N. S. D. A. R. Exemplifies Faith of Our Fathers

(Continued from page 914)

Americans, however, should realize in their free and unrestricted criticism of the government in all of its processes that they are apt to lose sight of the benefits derived from the government and to overlook the greater good which is realized by all the people from the operation of government which recognizes the rights of its people and undertakes to minister in a proper way to their needs. It would be worth our while to make an inventory of our benefits derived from government before we exhaust our vocabulary in critical denunciation of the things about government which we do not like.

The same thing applies to our nation as a whole. There are many things and conditions in America which are wrong and should be changed but there are a very great many more things in America which are right and do not need changing. It would probably contribute to our own satisfaction with our country if we would spend more time contemplating the things which are right and the benefits which flow from these things rather than devoting all of our time undertaking to discover and

criticize the things which are wrong. It would be satisfying and reassuring if we would honestly undertake to strike a balance.

I shall not protract this article unduly. I merely wish to pay tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their past accomplishments, their great record of public service, and to bespeak for the nation their continued activity and advocacy of causes which shall preserve and make secure the heritages which we have received from the fathers. I know of no better way to refresh our own patriotism and be baptized anew with the spirit of our Republic than to study the early history of our land and to recur frequently in our thinking to government fundamentals.

In these trying days and in the critical hours which face our nation as we stand at the crossroads of destiny, I covet for the American people the vision, foresight, and sustained patriotism of your organization as we look confidently to our nation's assumption of the role of world leadership with her purposes and aspirations for attaining world peace.

Let's Keep Old Glory in the Place of Honor

BY MARGUERITE C. PATTON

President General

IN these days of attempts to weaken the force and meaning of the Stars and Stripes, the symbol of the United States of America as a free, independent and sovereign nation, we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, and all other true patriots should fight to keep Old Glory flying higher than any other national or international emblem on American soil.

We have repeatedly stated our approval of the structure of the United Nations. Our Continental Congress has more than once endorsed the United Nations Organization.

In 1950 a Resolution was passed opposing "any change in the original text of the Charter of the United Nations which the United States joined as a Sovereign Nation with the right of secession should a tragic breakdown in international morality make such action on the part of the United States imperative for survival."

Thus our position is clear and explicit. We favor the United Nations. We support its purpose of uniting free nations as a means of trying to secure international co-operation and a lasting world peace.

We are, accordingly, not against the United Nations flag. As Earl Godwin says graphically, "A UN flag is no more a rival to Old Glory than a Christmas seal." But we do strongly oppose the flying of the United Nations flag above our Stars and Stripes, or in place of it or on a level with it, in this country.

We believe that the United States Flag Code as enacted by the 77th Congress should be observed and that the position of honor for our Flag should be maintained as designated in Public Law Number 829.

The movement to place the United Nations standard above the United States Flag or on a par with it is apparently being utilized as a phase of the current campaigns for World Government, and a subtle method

of subversive forces to displace the United States Flag in the minds and hearts of Americans.

Such unpatriotic propaganda is bearing fruit, even among some of our finest citizens, who have been beguiled into thinking they were promoting world peace.

George Sokolsky in his syndicated column, "These Days," asks the questions: "Do the British fly the United Nations flag over their school houses? Do the French? Do the Russians? Does any other nation regard its arrangement with other nations as subject to United Nations control?"

At this critical period we should lead the way toward a better understanding and greater appreciation of our Flag and all it symbolizes. Through the schools, churches, homes, civic clubs and governmental departments it is our duty to preach the doctrine that no other symbol should supersede our Flag in our own land.

If we can only get our people to see that the Stars and Stripes form our chief symbol for genuine patriotism and that it is a wonderful, God-given privilege to be an American citizen, then surely no other emblem would be flown above our own beloved Flag.

We should urge the Congress of the United States to enact as soon as possible definite legislation to prevent the flag of the United Nations or any other flag from being displayed above the Stars and Stripes in the United States or any of its territories and possessions.

There is no law against the display of the United Nations flag at a United Nations meeting or on United Nations property, but elsewhere throughout these United States we should have Old Glory flying highest over "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

As Lloyd and Leila Whitney have so well expressed in their tribute to "The Flag of the United States of America," which some-

one else has appropriately termed "A Word Mural of American History":

"It has been well called the 'Flag of the Rainbow, Banner of Stars,' because it has been the symbol of a dynamic people who pinned their hope on faith, and hitched their wagon to a star.

"But the American Flag is more than this, for of all the flags since the world began, there is none so full of meaning as the Stars and Stripes. It embodies and enshrines five thousand years of man's upward struggle for liberty.

"It is the Pilgrims dying in that first dreadful winter at Plymouth. It is the Minute Man holding his ground at Concord and Lexington. It is Washington and his army at Valley Forge, sick, starving, and freezing in rags. It is Washington, Jefferson and Franklin at Philadelphia in their common desire to promote and protect the

welfare of every man. It is John Marshall laboring as Chief Justice to establish this government of laws. It is Abraham Lincoln brooding over a broken and divided nation, with charity for all.

"It is the courage and perseverance of the early settler, who, with only his bare hands and a few crude tools, hacked his way through the primeval forests of New England, pioneering his way across the Alleghenies and Appalachians, into the Great Plain, and across the greater Rockies, until there stood forth a mighty nation built by personal initiative,—a friendly challenge to the world; a monument to what free men can accomplish; a tribute to the American form of government that, in its inception, gave first consideration to the individuality of man, his hunger for freedom, his faith in himself and his God, and his desire for the expression of this divinely endowed impulse."

NEWLY REVISED EDITION OF BOOKLET "HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY"

now ready for chapters. The President General is asking chapters to make a ceremony of presenting copy of this informative, illustrated booklet to new members attending their first chapter meeting. Chapters are asked to estimate their needs, and send orders to the

Corresponding Secretary General, with check to Treasurer General

25 copies for \$1.00—single copy, 5 cents

Newly revised edition of "WHAT THE DAUGHTERS DO"

is also ready for distribution. This leaflet gives statistical accomplishment by the Society covering the past three years.

25 copies for 25 cents; order as above.

National Defense

BY KATHARINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS

National Chairman

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

Executive Secretary

National Defense Committee

WAKE UP, AMERICA!

IT sometimes is asked: Why is it that the Daughters of the American Revolution always appear to be "against something"? Well, that is not the case. We are for some things and against others. We are FOR the United States of America as a sovereign Nation free to cooperate with other nations, but subordinate to none. We believe that this land of ours best can continue to prosper under a Government that adheres to the principle that the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches should be separate, with no branch usurping the duties and powers of the others. We believe in the UNITED NATIONS as a union of sovereign states cooperating to promote understanding and peace among nations which must remain free to govern their own people, unmolested, as best suits their needs. We believe that this union should be freely entered into—never maintained by physical coercion. We are for active appreciation of the privilege of citizenship. We urge that those citizens of America who are eligible to vote, do so—regardless of how they vote. We, the D. A. R., are composed of over 167,000 women who represent Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, Republican and Democrat, and others. We urge everyone to vote.

It is said that less than fifty per cent of the eligible voters cast their votes in the 1948 Presidential election. Is this either an intelligent or patriotic way for American citizens to act? If we are too sluggish to cast our votes in the primaries and general elections, what right have we to complain if the American Republic turns

to socialism instead of continuing to demonstrate that government of the people can flourish under capitalism—controlled only to that extent required for the protection of free labor and small enterprise, and those who represent neither labor nor capital but who constitute that MOST IMPORTANT middle class?

We have much to be thankful for: Our great leaders of Colonial days who guided us to become a sovereign nation; and later, those political and military leaders who helped produce that which George Washington expressed a desire for when he said: "Keep the United States independent of all and under the influence of none. I want an American character."

Up to the close of World War I we had an AMERICAN character: Independent people, people who scorned charity, people who were unafraid to speak their views, industrious people who took pride in their workmanship and in their country. But something has happened to America during the last three decades. Doctrines and practices have crept into our land that tend to destroy the very core of our Republic. When the D. A. R. oppose it is because we recognize these strange new teachings as detrimental to the American people, to the American form of government. I think it can be embraced in one statement, to the effect that we are opposed to weakening or abolishing the Constitution of the United States either by adopting Socialism, such as Great Britain now is maintaining—somewhat at the expense of the American taxpayer, who has been subsidizing that government for several years; or Communism,

that form of socialism used by Russia, which at long last the administration in Washington (and even Mrs. Roosevelt) recognizes as a menace to individual and national freedom; or World Government, which is World Socialism masquerading under the slogan of "Peace."

Let us make no mistake about it. The political trends in our Government and in numerous minority groups is toward Socialism. We have the Voice of America tuned toward other nations; and now a louder voice soon hopes to be heard abroad. But will this voice be heard? The Voice of America is "jammed" by Russia. This is costing Russia more than it costs the United States to operate the Voice of America on all its European programs. Do you think much of the Voice of Freedom will be heard? The State Department is neither promoting nor discouraging this movement. It can handle some types of programs the State Department cannot well put out. But, how much will get through? And who will prepare the script? There are 18 World Government people on the Crusade for Freedom Council! We have the Voice of America tuned to other lands; but it seems to me we need to hear the Voice of America throughout *this land* calling for a rebirth of faith in those freedoms guaranteed to us by the *American* Constitution and Bill of Rights; a rebirth of pride in AMERICA.

I do not think we need go into the dangers of Communism. They are now being broadly publicized by a badly frightened administration. But the Un-American Activities Committee warns you against signing so-called Peace Petitions. They are communist propaganda. And surely there should be no need to point to the dangers of State Socialism. One has only to look at England to see its impoverishing effect. Indeed, one need not even take the trouble to look at England; just take a look at the trends toward socialism in our own Government, which have produced bureau upon bureau, added employee after employee, and if we don't stop it, probably will be adding Pentagon Building upon Pentagon Building.

* * *

But let us take a look at World Government, which really is World Socialism. Who wants World Socialism? There is a comparatively small, but quite strong, group in the United States clamoring for World Government; there is a small but powerful group in Russia pushing ruthlessly for World Communism. There also are groups in Western Europe who are working there either to promote the British Labor Party Socialism or the Kremlin variety. What of the other nations? Are the so-called backward nations to be forced into one camp or the other?

World Government advocates like to give the impression that all we have to give up is a little sovereignty and the right to maintain military forces. It sounds fine, doesn't it? But ask one of them how all the people of the world would be represented in a World Congress and he backs off. Why? Because this is to be a government not of established nations but a government of all the individuals in the world; and representation to be democratic must be according to the population of what were ONCE sovereign states, but under World Government would be little more than political subdivisions. The United States has approximately 7 per cent of the world's population. The Asiatics have over fifty per cent. The other continents, with their un-united populations, have about forty per cent. What a wee, small voice the United States would have in a World Government Parliament. Some plans call for representation on the basis of present economic ability. Surely, keeping the control of World Government in the hands of the now "Have" nations would be betraying the "Have-not" nations—which the World Government sponsors sanctimoniously claim to wish to help! Suppose we did accept the plan of representation on the basis of present economic ability. After our wealth was dissipated, we would be worse off than if we voted according to populations.

What's wrong with majority rule in World Government? For one thing, the majority inhabitants of the world are composed of the economic and educational "Have-nots." They know little or nothing about Western civilization and the laws governing it. Another reason, and one we had better ponder earnestly, is: The United

States is the only major world power that is financially solvent. World Government would have absolute power to regulate trade, tariff, production; to control courts and finances. The United States would be called upon to bear the costs of this fantastic experiment until it, too, would become bankrupt. Then our standards would go down until we became one of the "Have-nots." Thus will true economic equality be created—the equality of chaos and poverty. This is the peace the World Government advocates wish to sell us!

Will World Government, any one of the thirty varieties proposed here in the United States, produce peace? On the contrary. Russia will not join a World Government such as is being proposed by any one of these thirty disagreeing World Government groups in America. If such a government were established without Russia and her satellites, then Russia would be called upon to hasten the establishment of her own world government—and she already controls some 800,000,000 people, a third of the world's population. War between these two factions would be not a danger but inevitable. Where is the peace they claim is ours merely for the joining of a World Government? I recommend for your reading a little booklet called *Why Americans Should Be Against World Government*, by Allen A. Zoll. It contains much of which I have spoken, and more.

World Government backers, not being able to sell to the American people the idea of abolishing their constitutional rights for a World Government Utopia, now are attempting to bring about their objectives in a sneaky fashion. They are moving gradually to convert many agencies and commissions of the U. N. into World Government agencies, thus committing us to World Government without the American people knowing what is happening.

Let us look at a few of the agencies through which World Government promoters are trying to put us under international authority.

If adopted, it will kill the American Bill of Rights and put us at the mercies of a committee of aliens.

The Genocide Convention is another of these proposals. If adopted, any member of a minority group can accuse an individual of having caused him mental anguish, and have him brought before an international penal tribunal. Under the pretense of protecting the minority, it will prevent freedom of speech and action, as it will intimidate to such an extent that even newspapers will hesitate to publish facts. If we lose our free press, we lose our freedom. It is, some think, an international F.E.P.C. Oppose it for all you are worth!

* * *

We opposed the I.T.O. Charter because, if ratified by the U. S. Senate as a treaty, the control of our foreign trade would be taken away from Congress and placed in the hands of an international agency. Inevitably, the control of our domestic trade would follow. We believe it is the duty of the American Congress to protect American trade through friendly agreements with other nations. It should not be the prerogative of Congress to place control of trade in alien hands, thereby completely changing our way of life.

We oppose, too, any attempt to put the relationship of employer and employee in the control of an international committee, such as was attempted under the "Right to Organize Convention" of the I.L.O. Here it might be of interest to note that the United States has only one vote in any of the U. N. agencies, some having almost international scope and authority, to the Soviet Union's five. At San Francisco the Ukraine and Byelorussia, both integral parts of Russia, were given separate votes. Now, Czechoslovakia and Poland, controlled by Russia, retain their separate votes.

* * *

The International Bill of Rights now being proposed, and strongly backed by Mrs. Roosevelt, would have world power.

But one of the most dangerous of all proposals recently brought out for public view was that to put all small children under the care of paid specialists so that their mothers might be drafted to work during war, wherever ordered to go. Let us arouse the entire nation to the implications of such a plan. While fathers are off fighting for the freedom of others all over the world, their homes are to be disrupted, their wives are to be drafted and sent away from their children, who in turn will be put under the impersonal care of paid nurses if such a proposal is allowed to become effective. Some months ago I read that a program of this sort had been prepared by our Government. I could not believe that such a plan could be under the consideration of the American Government. It sounded more like Russia or Hitler's Germany. But, on September 22d, I heard a radio commentator relate that this proposal actually had been made by some woman—who, I do not know as I turned the radio on too late to catch the name. Be that as it may, it is a diabolical proposal; it is a brazen attempt to place the molding of these children's thoughts and well-being in the control of the Government. It is an outrageous attempt to break the influence of the American home in building the character of American youth. If you ever had doubts of our Republic being in danger of complete socialism, surely this will open your eyes. STOP IT NOW! No mother with children of minor ages should be drafted for work. In looking after their children their work is cut out for them. What next will be proposed under the screen of patriotism in time of emergency?

* * *

Yes, we are against some things. We are against socialism under whatever name you call it, whether it be State Socialism, Communist Socialism, or World Government Socialism. There can be no State Socialism without a strong force to carry out the socialist laws. A strong centralized force would mean dictatorship, call it by what name you choose. There is no such thing as absolute equality. The only equality is of opportunity. Given equal educa-

tional and industrial opportunity and freedom, the able will go up, the inefficient will go down. There can be no one mold to fit both those capable and those not capable. Such talk is sheer nonsense. Neither can there be one form of government to fit all nations. World socialism would produce a world dictatorship. There can be no freedom for individual or nation down that path.

The American people must speak out. We must not let individual freedom be "sold down the river" further, either by direct attack on the United States and the United Nations or by subversive attacks; or by amending the functions of any of the various agencies of the U. N.; or by amending regional agreements—such as the Atlantic Pact—into becoming small World Governments. We must now fight a war of aggression which apparently was sponsored by Russia. At the same time we must speak out and oppose any attempt to further throttle American liberty at home. Socialism crept into our Government during World War I; it expanded tremendously because of World War II. We must not let it "take over" in this or any future crisis. Yes, we have the Voice of America for other lands. It is high time the people of America let their voices be heard in their own land!

KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS.

* * *

TO THE DAUGHTERS

This office is proud of the keen insight and courage displayed in your letters received. You are right. We must be militant and have the fortitude to state our principles as advocated in the Resolutions of the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress in April.

Our President General stated, "Some people say the Daughters are too patriotic! That's the kind of criticism I like!"

Your National Chairman, Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds and your Executive Secretary are proud to be of assistance or encouragement at all times.

Thank you for your letters and for the privilege extended in representing the Daughters.

FRANCES B. LUCAS.

We Believe

MRS. EDWARD R. BARROW

National Vice Chairman, Building Completion Committee

THE thought comes to us that the oft-quoted motto from the sun-dial in a Chinese garden may advisedly be paraphrased in the words "Observe yourself; it's clearer than you think". The thing that's clearer is that our creeds are revealed by our actions and attitudes. Seemingly we are a people who find inspiration and guidance in the declaration of beliefs that are set forth in written creeds. To every citizen belongs the privilege of expressing his belief in this free land when he repeats the moving words of the American's Creed. Members of Protestant Churches express their belief in the faith they have chosen when they repeat the Apostles' Creed. These two, so well known, begin with words that invest all that follows with sincerity—I BELIEVE.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have the D. A. R. Creed, wherein WE BELIEVE in patriotic devotion to one's country, in loyalty to its government, in a love of peace, and in a living faith in God. There are, of course, all kinds of creeds for all kinds of people, both written and unwritten, but surely the creeds of right-thinking American women include belief in spirituality, sentiment, idealism, practicality, and personal responsibility. Just what is a creed? Webster says that it is "A summary of principles or opinions professed or adhered to".

The sixty years of history of the National Society reveal that the creed of the membership as a whole includes principles that have been adhered to. Spirituality in seeking Divine guidance in aims and undertakings, sentiment in fostering true patriotism and love of country, idealism in striving for the best in all fields of activity, practicality in investing means, time, hope, and effort in establishing and maintaining valuable and beautiful national headquarters, and personal responsibility in shouldering individual obligations for the good of the whole, are some of these principles.

Our beautiful and useful buildings in Washington fittingly symbolize the D. A. R. This is always said, and is always true. Let us hope that it always will be true!

We have the new Administration Building, which we needed. It is an important unit of our D. A. R. plant, and has greatly increased the facilities for better work and a wider scope of work. It isn't paid for. Over five hundred thousand dollars of the money that met the bills was borrowed from banks, at the rate of two per cent interest. So we owe a debt, and we also must pay for the use of this money that we should be repaying as fast as we can.

Facts and figures on the debt on the Building, as published in the September D. A. R. MAGAZINE, show that in order to clear up the debt during the present Administration, we must have one dollar per member per year for three years. The first of the three years is nearly gone, so for those who have not paid their dollar, some intensive saving seems in order. Three cents into the piggy bank every morning, rain or shine, for thirty-five days will put you over the top for this year, with a bit over to pay for the stamp to carry your gift to your Treasurer. After the first dollar is on the way, two cents in the bank every Monday morning will grow into the second dollar, and then into the third.

The original request was for the gift of six dollars from every member. Thousands of members contributed this amount promptly, and many others paid a great deal more than that. But thousands of members haven't paid anything at all, and others have given only small amounts. Some unforeseen difficulties, such as happens in all construction, added unexpected increases in the cost of the building. It remains to be seen which part of Webster's definition of a creed fits our reaction to the urgent need of help from every member to pay our debt. Are our principles professed, or are they adhered to?

The creed of the membership of the National Society involves the investment of our means, our time, our efforts, and our hopes in things that are worthy the investment. For sixty years the Daughters of the American Revolution have put their seal of approval on this creed, and will steadfastly continue, WE BELIEVE.

National Committees

The Origin of the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

IT IS indeed interesting to trace the history of our Junior Membership Committee's only money-requiring project. This is known as the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. Way back in March, 1938, in Illinois, at the Mid-Western Regional Meeting of the Junior Membership Committee (it was then called a "Junior Group"), it was suggested that we have a scholarship fund, since most of the Juniors were interested in Approved Schools and in youth. A gift of money had been given to the Junior "Groups" during this meeting, and it was recommended that the idea of a National Project be presented to the Junior "Groups" of our entire National Society. It was thought that the gift of money could be used as a nucleus for the fund.

In April, 1938, the idea was presented at the Junior Assembly. (The Juniors always used to have their own meeting called the Junior Assembly, during Congress week.) Since 1947, we have no longer held such meetings, but in its place we have our Junior Buffet Supper. But, at this Junior Assembly in 1938, this idea was approved by the Juniors. It was decided they would have three scholarships—one to Tamasee—one to Kate Duncan Smith—and one to another of our Approved Schools. The amount was not decided since there was no way of knowing how much money would be raised.

This fund grew rapidly and in April, 1939, it was agreed that each year the Junior Committee give a scholarship to Tamasee and a medical scholarship to

Kate Duncan Smith since there seemed to be so many children there with crossed eyes and clubbed feet. Also, another scholarship was given to the school selected by the committee. It was Northland College.

So, you can see this fund is our very own fund, contributed by the Juniors at that time, although now we ask that all Chapters and members contribute to this Fund. However, this Fund is always distributed by the National Committee of Junior Membership. This fund was dedicated to the memory of Helen, the little deceased daughter of our own Helena Pouch who served as President General from 1941 to 1944. This same Helena Pouch served as the first Director of Junior "Groups" under Mrs. William Becker who was then President General. This was from 1936 through 1938. Mrs. Pouch so endeared herself to all the girls that they wanted to call this scholarship fund after someone who was near and dear to her. Mrs. Pouch still maintains her active interest in the Juniors and all those who know her call her most affectionately, "Aunt Helen."

This was the beginning of our Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. This August (1950), \$4100.00 was given to our Approved Schools. See how our Fund has grown! We can well be proud of it. You may help it grow by generously buying our stationery. We need and solicit your help.

MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON,
*National Chairman, Junior
Membership.*

PRIZE FOR NEW CHAPTERS

A prize of \$5 is being offered to each D. A. R. Chapter organized between April, 1949, and April, 1950, which organizes a C. A. R. Society within one year from the

date of its D. A. R. organization. These awards are being offered and donated by Mrs. E. P. Comer, of Miami, Fla., Vice President in charge of the Southeastern District, C. A. R.

Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

BERNARD BARUCH—Portrait of a Citizen, by William L. White

One of the most outstanding men in our country today is Bernard Baruch, and William L. White in his new book has stressed the sterling characteristics of this man who has made a heartfelt plea to the younger generations to follow the teachings of the Ten Commandments and to obey the rules of the Sermon on the Mount for he believes that they are the best guides in life. He also reminds these young people that this government is the best in the world; that they should guard it well and not lean too heavily upon it, but with it as a constant guide, they should contribute their part and act and think for themselves.

Bernard Baruch has been in the public eye since World War I. It is the unusual in life which holds the interest of all readers, and so this man's biography should appeal to all Americans for he has placed love of home and country above all else. He has served well and has quietly given away thousands of dollars. He has met and faced intolerance many times but has never allowed it to arouse envy, jealousy or hatred or to weaken his faith in our form of government and the Constitution. The author believes that he has set a wonderful example of high service and true patriotism that has never been equaled since the days of the brilliant Benjamin Disraeli.

Mr. Baruch's life is like unto a fairy tale. This tall, lean financier stands over six feet and has a shock of pure white hair. Very often he is seen on a bench in Central Park feeding the pigeons and squirrels. Children gather around but there are times when his eyes have a faraway expression as if they were recalling his early life.

He likes to relate that his great-grandfather was a pirate but the early records show nothing to prove that he was anything but a law-abiding citizen whose many ships carried nothing but molasses, ivory and rum. Two generations later, his grandson Isaac served in the American Revolution with honor, and afterward the family moved to South Carolina where Bernard's mother, Belle Wolfe, was born. Little Ber-

nie's life was the same as any child's in a small southern town. He was inclined to be quick-tempered and, as he was fat, he was called "Bunch" by the neighborhood gang.

His father had come to South Carolina in 1865 from Prussia and had learned the English language by reading American history and the dictionary. He was able to graduate from the Medical College of Virginia and later settled in Camden, South Carolina, where he practiced medicine.

In 1881 Dr. Baruch moved to New York and Bernie, at the age of fourteen, was able to enter the College of the City of New York, after which he passed the examinations for West Point, but a bad ear kept him from enrolling. So he went to work in Wall Street, where he built a five dollar a week boyhood job into a large fortune before he was forty. In the meantime, he married an attractive neighborhood girl.

Loving the South, Mr. Baruch bought "Hobcan Barony," an ancient colonial estate near Georgetown, South Carolina. In the leisurely years which followed his retirement from business, he became an adviser to Presidents and Woodrow Wilson always called him "Dr. Facts." He played an important part in the economics of this country until the "Palace Guard," or in other words, "The Frankfurter Boys," resented his influence and had him dropped from the inner circle. Winston Churchill, a great friend and admirer, could never understand why a man with such a clear, strong mind, should be sitting on a park bench feeding birds and squirrels. However, in his quiet way he continued his good work, giving advice when asked and watching the swarm of war boards being created. He never desired public office but only wanted to help save America and to serve his party.

The biography of Bernard Baruch is overpowering and William L. White has presented it in a sincere and friendly way. In these tragic days when politics and money seem to stand far above love of country, it does the heart good to meet a strong American who is grateful to his

country and who desires neither position nor gold; a man with a keenly developed knowledge of what we have to face; a man with courage to speak the truth as he sees it about the uncertainties of the future of this land.

Published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.

NOTE: Doubtless many will recall that Belle Wolfe Baruch, wife of Dr. Isaac and mother of the famous Bernard, was for a great number of years a member of the D. A. R. and was very active, enthusiastic and generous.



ANYBODY CAN DO ANYTHING, by Betty MacDonald.

It was with keen anticipation of hearty laughs that the public awaited the publication of the new book by Betty MacDonald, *Anybody Can Do Anything*.

Urged by her sister, who felt that Betty could tell a story well and with a magic touch, she yielded and wrote her first book, "The Egg and I," which was the story of her life as she lived it in the wilderness on a chicken farm. It was a book full of humorous experiences and as a result two million copies have been sold.

This tale was followed by *The Plague and I*, which again was the author's experience with the cure of the great white plague. In it she depicts the lone, lonesome hours and the life in a sanitarium with its treatment and the rigid restrictions, but she managed somehow to see the funny side of the regular routine and the patients who had to obey. The book was a clear and forcibly drawn picture of what has to be endured in order to regain one's health, but in these tragic days it was depressing and left one with a sense of sadness.

Next, Betty MacDonald made a wonderful comeback with her *Mrs. Piggle Wiggle*, a story which she had told time and time again to her own children and their many friends. Mrs. Piggle Wiggle was a very lovable woman with a mysterious pirate for a husband and she always had an ice-box full of good things to eat and the neighborhood children were welcome at any time. She was very understanding and realized that all youngsters had to be naughty once in a while and also that they hated certain kinds of work. The author seemed to write her very heart into

these homely little stories and children everywhere loved them, learned lessons from them and demanded more.

Now Betty has done it again and she has brought laughter and hilarity into the home. She feels that the best thing the great depression did to this country was the way it reunited families.

Starting from the time that her sister Mary sent Betty on a chute down the flume of an abandoned mine, she shares with her public the great effort put forth by this sister to secure jobs for her. She acted as secretary for various business executives, while trying to master shorthand at night school. She enrolled in nearly every business school in Seattle but somehow could never succeed. So she drifted from one job to another and all the time Mary kept insisting that "anybody can do anything." She either was not a success or did not fit into the different positions and was generally out of work.

Her mother, affectionately known as "Sidney," used to stay home to care for the children and to sort out the bills which simply had to be paid. Meanwhile, the house was always filled with company and when the going was hard the family dined on Sunday on meat loaf and liked it. If a very snobbish young man was brought home to dinner, they served him vegetable soup and toast and made the occasion seem gay and festive with lighted candles, which were often used because the lights had been shut off.

The girls were always falling in love but did not have money enough to think of marriage, so the grand passion was planned and spent itself in front of the grate fire listening to "Body and Soul," or some other radio program.

Time drifted on and when Mary finally married a doctor the family got an extra treat in the way of sample bottles of vitamins which they took with their meals.

Mary kept insisting that anybody can do anything and she felt that Betty should write another book and followed up by routing out a publishing house and informing the head that her sister was a brilliant writer and overflowing with talent.

A representative of the firm called on Betty to get the outline of her new book, which she had never thought of producing, while Mary in the background kept say-

ing "Remember nobody likes a one-book author."

So that is the story of Betty and is the reason she kept on and has now given us this new novel *Anybody Can Do Anything*, which is filled with irrepressible humor and spontaneity. The tale is related with gaiety and breezy slang but the reader will find in it a delightful home life and love with many ups and downs and will feel grateful to the author for giving us some carefree minutes away from reports of wars and rumors of more wars.

Betty MacDonald is charming to meet, full of life, ready to laugh and she takes her public right into her heart as she relates the various episodes in her own past life.

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., New York.



As the Christmas season approaches, it may be of interest to our many readers to know that the Magazine Department of our Society has had its share in bringing pleasure into the lives of many of the ill and discouraged who are confined in hospitals.

A great number of the books received have been presented to the reviewer, while some few have been sent direct by the authors or their publishers until we found ourselves with quite an accumulation.

Under the able leadership of our former

Editor, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, it was decided that the books which we could not use in our various departments would be sent to the hospitals. Our present Editor, Miss Gertrude Carraway, has entered wholeheartedly into the plan and the net result is that these books, and magazines as well, have been donated in the name of the Society.

May I quote from a letter received from the librarian of one of our large hospitals? It will speak for itself:

"My dear Mrs. Towner:

"May I offer my thanks and deep appreciation to you and to the Daughters of the American Revolution for the books and magazines you have so kindly sent to us at various times? I only wish that you could see the pleasure the patients have taken in them. They like to have something to read that is fresh and new and up to date rather than something that has been thrown into discard. It helps so to remove the sense of isolation that almost inevitably accompanies a long drawn-out illness. The books you have sent us are just the kind to fill the need."

And so our Magazine Department rejoices, and I think justly, that it has had the opportunity of sharing with shut-ins our reading matter, thus helping to bring sunshine into their lives.

FRANCES H. TOWNER.



APPEALS TO HUSBANDS

A D. A. R. State Chairman in Georgia writes that she marks the D. A. R. MAGAZINE each month for her husband, pointing out articles on Communism, National Defense, Socialized Medicine and other subjects in which he is interested. In this way, she says, she finds that her husband awaits with interest each issue of our Magazine, and reads it regularly with his other "world problem" publications. Other wives might follow this example to show their husbands that our Magazine contains many articles of interest to men.

IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record of August 16 carried the article, "Washington City Was Born in the Golden Age of Plantation Life," written by Maud Proctor Callis and printed in the June issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. This signal honor to the author, our Magazine and our National Society came in an extension of remarks by Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia in the United States Senate. The author, Mrs. Louis E. Callis, is Vice State Historian, D. A. R., for the District of Columbia.

Splendid Programs at Schools

SPEAKING on "Our Leaders of Tomorrow," Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, N. S. D. A. R., addressed large audiences at Founders' Day programs October 15 at the Tamassee D. A. R. School and Dedication exercises October 17 at the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School.

"Our leaders of tomorrow are being trained today in the schools of America," Mrs. Patton stressed. "Training for leadership is needed as never before. America's future depends upon the character and quality of our youth. If we are to expect much of youth we must give them much in their early training. It is not the school itself that counts. It is what the school teaches our boys and girls."

"So we, as Daughters of the American Revolution as well as citizens of the community, have the opportunity and privilege of paying premiums for the growth and character of the boys and girls not only at Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, our wholly supported schools, but for all of the schools on our Approved Schools program."

"What we need is to train the young people who will bear aloft the torch when we have gone our way. We will do our best to equip them to carry forward what we have begun. The Statue of Liberty, representing freedom and justice, is an American symbol. Our greatest contribution to the freedom loving people of all the world is to keep the light of liberty burning brightly in America. If we fail here, liberty will perish from the earth."

Most of the many visiting D. A. R. officers and members arrived at Tamassee in time for dinner Saturday night, October 14. An excellent program given by school boys and girls followed, to demonstrate the diversified work at the school. A board meeting was then held, with a later informal reception.

A communion service in the new Edla S. Gibson Chapel was held Sunday morning. After breakfast, there was a tour of the buildings and grounds. The general program at 11 a. m. was presided over by Mrs. Robert K. Wise, South Carolina State Regent, who also presented the distinguished guests. Welcome was extended

by Supt. Ralph H. Cain of Tamassee.

Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, brought a message; and Mrs. Marshall Pinckney Orr, Vice President General, paid tribute to the Tamassee Founders. Mrs. Patton made the chief address. Music was rendered by the Tamassee Glee Club.

After dedication of Memorial Acres by Mrs. E. Clay Doyle, Honorary Life Member of the Tamassee Board, the new Mamie Harrison Jones Memorial Gates were dedicated at the site. Tributes were offered by Mrs. Harry Hughes, Sr. and Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun. The prayer was by Mrs. Walter S. Moore. Miss Mildred Carter read an original poem, "Life is a Beautiful Thing." Luncheon for all guests was served in Ohio-Hobart Hall.

Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, Alabama State Regent, presided over the dedication exercises in Becker Hall at Kate Duncan Smith School. Many of the officers and visitors had arrived early enough to enjoy a tour of the grounds. A number spent the previous night at Scottsboro and were guests of the D. A. R. Chapter members there at a dinner party at the home of Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs. The regular school board meeting took place that evening in the Jacobs home.

The general program had an invocation by Mrs. M. E. Curtis, State Chaplain, and welcomes by Mrs. Fallaw and little Nancy Campbell. Distinguished guests were introduced by Mrs. Fallaw, and special music was given by the Kate Duncan Smith Choral Club.

Mrs. Patton's address followed the presentation and dedication of a Grade A Dairy Project by Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Indiana State Regent; and the Alabama C. A. R. Walk, by Mrs. Harry Lee Jackson, National Corresponding Secretary, C. A. R. The Louise Karcher Leopold Faculty Cottage had been presented the previous week end by Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Vice President General.

All were accepted by Mrs. Burnelle, for the National Society; Mrs. J. Oden Luttrell, State Vice Regent, for the Alabama State Society; and Principal John P. Tyson for the School. Luncheon followed in the Helen Pouch Lunchroom.

Motion Pictures

Three Outstanding Films

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER

National Chairman Motion Picture Committee

GLASS MENAGERIE (Warner Bros.)

Cast: Gertrude Lawrence, Jane Wyman, Kirk Douglas.

Told in narrative style, Tennessee Williams' Broadway award-winning play is transformed by him into a finely-drawn drama for films.

Centered in a shabby section of St. Louis, in a crowded, disorderly apartment, the play depicts the lives of a well intentioned but rasping and nagging mother and her two artistic and sensitive children. The mother, unable to face up to ugly reality, lives in a past in which she was a Southern belle. Trying to be a good mother, she is constantly looking for "suitable gentlemen callers" for her crippled, shy daughter, and nagging her son.

The daughter lives in a world of her own, with her collection of tiny glass animals. The unhappy son, with a suppressed desire for adventure and possessing a flare for writing and poetry, is tied to his dull job in a shoe factory, because of financial necessity.

The action of the play takes place mostly in the small but significant incidents of the family life of these three. In the end we are left with a glimmer of hope for a better life for the daughter, who is awakened to her own possibilities by the short encounter with a would-be "gentleman caller." The son goes off to sea.

This play, containing elements of frustration and underlying tragedy, is to be recommended to those who enjoy mature and beautifully portrayed drama.



KING SOLOMON'S MINES (M. G. M.)

Cast: Deborah Kerr, Stewart Granger, Richard Carlson.

This film is based on H. Rider Haggard's famous novel, centering on the hero, Allan Quaterman, big game hunter and un-

crowned king of the African Jungle. An English woman, accompanied by her brother, commandeers the services of the well-known guide and hunter, to find her husband who has disappeared in African darkness, attempting to locate the renowned King Solomon's diamond mines. The adventures of these three in the deep jungle make a thrilling tale.

This semi-documentary, travel-type, romantic picture, done in vivid color, is full of adventure, close-ups of wild animals in their natural haunts, and primitive tribes in their war paint. Man is shown pitted against nature. The jungle is pictured in its spectacular beauty and unrelenting strength. A leopard prowls into camp, a python comes much too close and a rhino charges. The scene of stampeding animals of the jungle running away from a brush fire is a breath-taking experience for the audience.

After many exciting experiences and adventures our travelers, alone, ragged and deserted by their native carriers, finally reach their destination.

Although of great interest to adventure-loving audiences of all ages, this picture is recommended particularly to our over-twelve-year-old groups of the C. A. R. because of its educational value. It is educational, exciting and adventurous.



TRIO (Paramount) Cast: Ann Crawford, Roland Culver, Jean Simmons.

Somerset Maugham dips into the lives of three groups of ordinary people and comes up with three delightful short stories for films.

Treated with Maugham's subtle satire, perfectly cast, "Trio" exposes the inner thoughts and feelings of people in general, pinned down to these particular sets of circumstances.

(Continued on page 954)

Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING, *National Parliamentarian*

QUESTION. If there are several applicants for membership to a Chapter may they be voted upon all at one time and the vote taken by voice? **ANSWER.** Emphatically NO. Each applicant for membership to any Chapter must be voted upon separately and by ballot that is cast just for her election. Voting by voice should never be the mode employed for voting upon applicants for membership or candidates for office. Neither should this vote be taken by the raising of hands or by the members standing.

The ballot vote is a secret vote because the member does not have to sign her ballot, therefore this method is a protection to the member who casts it, and it saves the feelings of the candidate in that she has no way of finding out who voted for or against her as would be possible in any other method of voting.

QUESTION. May a person who has been a member of a Chapter for only seven months be elected a delegate or an alternate to Continental Congress? **ANSWER.** No, the delegates and alternates elected to attend Congress may be only those who have been members of a Chapter for one year. This also applies to those delegates and alternates elected to attend your State Conference.

QUESTION. Our State organization permits State officers to be Chapter Regents at the same time they are officers of the State; some of our members have contested this procedure, so please let me know if it is a correct procedure. **ANSWER.** It is most assuredly incorrect. No State has the right to permit a State officer to be a Chapter Regent while holding the State office as nobody may cast two votes. Kindly read the last sentence of Section 3, Article X, of the National Society By-Laws, and amend your State By-Laws accordingly. It is really not necessary to go to the trouble to amend your State By-Laws as such procedure is not given to any State by the National Society, so according to Article XV, National Society By-Laws, Section 3, it is automatically out. Your National Consti-

tution and By-Laws protect you at every turn, so if the States and Chapters would make a study of this instrument they would not place themselves in a position to be reproved by the National Society.

QUESTION. May a Chapter Regent who resigned from that office after only two months of service be listed as a past Regent of the Chapter? **ANSWER.** Yes, any member who was elected the Chapter Regent and served only a short time must be listed with the other past Regents of the Chapter.

QUESTION. The annual meeting of our Chapter was a long one and before we reached the election of officers a member moved to adjourn until the following week at the same place, the motion was seconded and carried. Will it be legal to hold the election at the adjourned meeting? **ANSWER.** Yes, when a meeting is adjourned to a certain time and reconvenes at that specified time, all items of business not completed upon the adjournment are then taken up in their regular order.

QUESTION. Upon the close of our State Regent's term of office the State Conference elected her an Honorary State Regent, but soon afterwards she was appointed the Parliamentarian for the conference. Does that appointment prohibit her from voting as the Honorary State Regent at our State Conference? **ANSWER.** No. As the Parliamentarian she does not have a vote as such. So she can vote as the Honorary State Regent.

In cases like this one it is wise, though, not to vote except when the vote is by ballot. But, personally, your Parliamentarian thinks it might be well not to vote, then there could not be any criticism.

QUESTION. If a Chapter says in its by-laws that Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the Chapter, and something is done contrary to the rules on that certain point, may the Chair call attention to the error? **ANSWER.** Yes, the Chair must do so, for to guide the organization in its deliberations is one of her principal duties.

(Continued on page 960)

State Activities

CONNECTICUT

BY invitation of Katherine Gaylord Chapter, the Fifty-seventh State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the First Congregational Church, Bristol, on Friday, October 6, 1950.

The organ prelude by Mr. Edward L. Graham preceded the Processional which was led by the Color Bearers, Pages and Ushers, followed by the State and National Officers and guests.

Mrs. G. Harold Welch, State Regent, called the meeting to order at 11 A. M.

The invocation was given by the pastor, the Rev. Roswell F. Hinkelman, after which the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Frederick W. Roberts, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag. The audience joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Addresses of welcome were given by Mr. Reginald Morrell, Acting Mayor of the City of Bristol, and Mrs. Frank A. Wasley, Regent of Katherine Gaylord Chapter, to which Mrs. Welch graciously responded.

Miss Mary C. Welch, Past President General from Connecticut, and Miss Katharine Matthies, Past Third Vice President General, brought timely greetings. Messages of kind wishes were received from Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General from Connecticut; and Miss Emeline A. Street, Past Vice President General.

A group of three songs was enjoyed. Miss Jane Angelovich, the charming young soloist, is a member of Katherine Gaylord Chapter.

Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., former State Chairman of National Defense of New Jersey, whose subject "Can We Keep Our American Heritage" gave an insight in to the present threats to the heritage so dear to all Daughters.

The singing of "America The Beautiful" brought the morning session to a close, and after a recess for luncheon, the afternoon meeting reconvened at 2 P.M.

The afternoon session opened with the singing of the "Connecticut State Song," and inspiring messages of greeting from Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General; Mrs. David W. Anderson, Vice President General; Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. D. Stuart Pope, Connecticut President of the C. A. R.; Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehwella, Registrar General; and Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, State Vice Regent.

A second group of songs by Miss Angelovich was greatly enjoyed.

The speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. James Wills Lenhart, pastor of the United Congregational Church, New Haven, whose subject was "America Rediscovered." His message was a challenge to the minds and hearts of the Connecticut Daughters.

The singing of "America" by the audience concluded the meeting, after which a reception and tea in honor of the National and State Officers was given by the Hostess Chapter.

DORIS HUNTLEY MANWEILER,
State Recording Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

THE Annual Fall Meeting of the Rhode Island Society, was held October 2 at Hotel Viking, Newport. William Ellery, Colonel William Barton, John Eldred and Major William Taggart Chapters, all of Newport County, were hostesses.

Following the processional of present and past National and State Officers, guests and Hostess Regents, escorted by Color Bearers and Pages, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, State Regent, declared the meeting in session. The invocation was given by Miss Etta M. Peckham, State Chaplain; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the American's Creed were led by Mrs. J. Lewis Farlander, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" was led by Miss Elizabeth Bellman, State Chairman of the Advancement of American Music Committee.

Mrs. Frank R. Budlong, State Vice Regent, presented Mrs. George G. Wilbour, Miss Virginia F. Farnham, Mrs. Alfred W. Bowser and Mrs. Arthur E. Davenport, Regents of the hostess Chapters. Mrs. Wilbour responded with a greeting and a brief history of Newport. The Hon. Edmund W. Pardee, Mayor of Newport, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, brought the greetings of the city. A telegram of congratulations and best wishes to Rhode Island Daughters on their meeting day was read from Mrs. James B. Patton, President General.

T. R. Cooley, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, and Commandant of the U. S. Naval Base at Newport, also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, spoke on "What the Daughters of the American Revolution can do to aid in National Defense." He said the objects of our Society were the basis of national defense, and to pursue them with diligence was to strengthen the defense of America.

The Josephine Wilbour School Band of Little Compton, which includes Junior and Senior High pupils, played varied selections which were appreciated. Three majorettes gave a wand drill during one of the marches.

Little Miss Linda and Master Robert Cleasby of the Children of the American Revolution were presented by the State President, Mrs. Dexter Pyper. The children welcomed Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National President, and gave her a bouquet of flowers from the members of the C. A. R. Societies in the state.

Mrs. Adams' address followed, the first part of which stressed the need of more cooperation between the D. A. R. and C. A. R. as the members of the C. A. R. of today will be the leaders of the D. A. R. and S. A. R. of tomorrow. Mrs. Adams then spoke as National Chairman of the Building Completion Committee. She urged that we remember the slogan "The D. A. R. always meets its obligations." Mrs. Adams presented Rhode Island with a gavel, on which is a silver plate with the inscription showing that the state is on the Silver Honor Roll for the Building Fund. The State Regent and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Louis Oliver, accepted it and thanked Mrs. Adams on behalf of the state.

A reception for the State Regent, Honored Guests, State Officers, Past Na-

tional Officers, Honorary State Regents and Hostess Regents preceded the luncheon. In the afternoon Mrs. William D. Eddy of John Eldred Chapter told of the Conanicut Battery, a Revolutionary fortification on Jamestown Island, and indicated the interest Rhode Island Daughters have had in its preservation.

Miss Emma F. Beldan, accompanied by Mrs. Harold W. Van Slyke, sang a group of songs by American composers. Mrs. Johnson greeted and presented Honorary State Regents present: Mrs. Philip Caswell, Mrs. Howard B. Gorham and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. John T. Gardner, Past Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. Louise M. Heaton, Honorary National President of the C. A. R. from Mississippi.

The address of the afternoon was by Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehwella, Registrar General. Her message on "What's Right With America" was outstanding and a challenge to work for the preservation of that which is great in this our country.

The meeting concluded with the singing of "America" and the retirement of the Colors.

GLADYS L. GANZ,
(Mrs. Edward C.)

State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE Fall Meeting of the New Hampshire Society was held in Concord on Tuesday, September 26. Acting as hostesses were: Rumford Chapter of Concord, Abigail Webster Chapter of Franklin, Benjamin Sargent Chapter of Pittsfield, Buntin Chapter of Pembroke, and Mercy Hathaway White Chapter of Bradford.

Mrs. David W. Anderson, of Manchester, N. H., Vice-President General and Past State Regent, was guest of honor; while Miss Katharine Matthies, National Chairman of the Approved Schools Survey Committee, and Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, State Regent of Vermont, were also welcome visitors.

The morning session opened with the invocation by Mrs. Olin J. Cochran, State Chaplain. Representing the hostess Chapters, Miss Irene Stevens, Regent of Abigail Webster Chapter, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; Mrs. Everett Bagley, Regent of Mercy Hathaway White Chapter,

led the American's Creed; Miss Anne Selleck, Regent of Benjamin Sargent Chapter, led the singing of the National Anthem; and Mrs. R. Towle Child, Regent of Buntin Chapter, led the singing of "Beautiful New Hampshire," by Margaret Wright Bent, our State song.

Mayor Shelby O. Walker of Concord and Mrs. Herbert Swift, Regent of Rumford Chapter, extended cordial welcomes, responded to by Mrs. Anderson. Greetings were spoken by Miss Matthies, Mrs. Southgate, and Miss Marguerite Clark, State President of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Victor Zetterberg, State Secretary, read the recommendations of the State Board, and told of the starting of the "N. H. D. A. R. News." State Officers and Chairmen gave two-minute reports.

Mrs. Anderson was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent, and given the pin by Mrs. Arthur F. Wheat, one of the four Past State Regents present.

During the luncheon, the delegates listened to an address by Dr. George Pratt, Manager of the Veterans' Hospital in Manchester.

At the afternoon session, the speaker was Mr. Raymond Chase, member of the V.F.W. National Council of Administration. He gave an outline of proposals for World Government, pointed out fallacies they contain, and warned of the disasters that would follow their adoption. He urged that the legislatures which have passed such resolutions rescind them.

After the Chapter Regents had each given a two-minute sketch of their plans for the coming season, the meeting adjourned, and the Colors were retired.

A reception, at Chamberlain House, honoring Mrs. Anderson, was given after the close of the meeting, members of the hostess Chapters assisting.

ANNE SELLECK,
State Historian.

CATHEDRAL OF THE PINES

New Hampshire Daughters on Sunday afternoon, August 27, made their third pilgrimage to the Cathedral of the Pines, and presented a vesper service.

Rev. George Niles of Manchester, N. H., gave the sermon. Mrs. James B. Austin, State Regent, brought greetings, as did

Mrs. David W. Anderson, Vice President General, Miss Marguerite Clark, President, New Hampshire Society, C.A.R., and Dr. J. Duane Squires, President, New Hampshire Society S.A.R. Mrs. Anderson read a special message from the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton.

The theme of this Vesper Service—Patriotism—was planned by Mrs. Olin J. Cochran, State Chaplain, of Windham. The sextette of Molly Reid Chapter, of Derry sang two beautiful numbers, accompanied by the organist, Mr. Alan B. Shepard, also of Derry. Miss Marguerite Clark, director, sang with the following members: Mrs. Alan B. Shepard, Mrs. Olin J. Cochran, Mrs. Charles Audette, Mrs. Ned Reynolds and Mrs. Clive C. Small.

The Pledge to the Flag was led by Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, National Vice Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag. Miss Ruth Anderson, Mrs. Charles Audette, Mrs. Harry Olmstead and Mrs. Dana Emery were ushers. Mrs. Harris Rogers, Mrs. Walter Troup and Mrs. Leo F. Todd served as color bearers and the guest book was in charge of Mrs. Walter A. Hale. The placing of this shrine is a beautiful story. Shortly before Lt. Sanderson Sloane lost his life in an air battle, he met a friend going back to America. Sandy said, "Tell Dad that when I come back I am going to build something on my knoll."

The friend gave the message to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Sloane, and they began the planning of a temple or shrine in memory not only of their son but also all men and women who gave their lives in World War II. Stones with historical significance were gathered from all parts of the country and elsewhere as gifts for the building of the altar.

Each State Society, S. A. R., sent one typical of its own state, and stones came from Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, MacArthur, Doolittle and Admiral Chester Nimitz. There is also included a stone from Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. The Cross of New Hampshire granite, above the altar, was placed thereon by the brothers of Lt. Sloane.

The first dedicatory service was held in August, 1946. An electric organ has been installed, and recitals are conducted weekly during the summer.

MRS. OLIN J. COCHRAN,
State Chaplain.

Golden Jubilee Forest Reunion

IN 1940 the New York State Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a forest to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Society. On August 23, 1950, about 25 members made a pilgrimage to the site. The trees which were planted ten years ago are now nearly six feet tall.

Mrs. George Duffy, Fort Plain, who was State Regent in 1940 and Mrs. Charles McNitt, Norwich, New York State Chairman of Conservation, planned the reforestation project as a fitting tribute to the Golden Jubilee of the National Society. The State of New York gave 178 acres of land near Sloansville, Montgomery County. D. A. R. and C. A. R. chapters throughout New York State contributed funds to purchase 178,000 spruce and pine trees and a bronze marker. The marker reads:

1890

GOLDEN JUBILEE FOREST
planted by
NEW YORK STATE DAUGHTERS
of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
and

Children of the American Revolution
Dedicated October 21, 1940

The planting was completed by the New York State Conservation Department in October, 1940. At that time the forest was dedicated, with ceremonies led by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General of the National Society.

Among those attending the informal reunion this year were: Miss Edla Gibson, Buffalo, Vice-President General; Mrs.

Edgar Cook, Rochester, New York State Regent; Mrs. George Duffy, Fort Plain, past Vice-President General; Mrs. Charles McNitt, Norwich, past New York State Chairman of Conservation; Mrs. George Vosburgh, Palatine Bridge, State Corresponding Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Fonda, Batavia, State Historian; Mrs. J. Warner Hodges, Oneida, State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Charles D. Vedder, Fultonville, State Director; Mrs. Lyle Howland, Rome, State Chairman of Approved Schools, and National Vice-Chairman of Museums and Chairman of the Round Table; Miss Minnie Stebbins, Earlville, State Chairman of Membership; Miss Anna White, Norwich, National Vice-Chairman of Press Relations; Mrs. G. Ray Wells, Norwich, State Vice Chairman of Press Relations.

Others present were: Mrs. Abram Zoller, Herkimer, past State Chairman of Conservation; Mrs. William A. T. Cassidy, Fultonville, Past State Chairman of Program; Mrs. Lysle Dunbar, Oneida, past State Vice Chairman of Press Relations; Miss Lillian Stebbins, Earlville, past State Chaplain; Mrs. Roy L. McGibeny, Regent of General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter; Mrs. Arnold Schlote, Fultonville, Regent of Caughnawaga Chapter; Mrs. William A. Hobbkirk, Regent of Skenandoah Chapter, and Mrs. Bert Evans, member; Miss Elsie Failing, Regent of Fort Plain Chapter, Mrs. Arthur Shults and Mrs. Daniel Devoe, members; Mrs. Frank Hamilton, Regent of Captain John Harris Chapter and Miss Alice PerLee Taylor, member; Mrs. Fred H. Voght, past Regent of Fort Rensselaer Chapter, Canajoharie; Miss Bertha Kain, Newark, N. J., guest.

Motion Pictures

(Continued from page 949)

"VERGER"—This is a story of an illiterate man who makes a successful business career for himself by the use of rare common sense.

"MR. KNOWALL"—A jewel merchant, on shipboard, makes many enemies among the passengers because of outward manifestation of arrogance and officiousness. But he proves himself to be kindly, noble

and a true gentleman in a surprising way.

"SANITORIUM"—This is a story of romance in a home for tuberculars. Two patients fall in love. Knowing they have only a short time to live, they marry to snatch a few moments of happiness. This last, the most profound of the three, gives meaning and emotional depth to the whole program.

With the Chapters



Spinning Wheel (Marshalltown, Iowa).

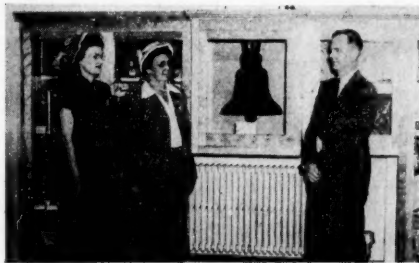
A United States Government citation was received by Spinning Wheel Chapter after they opened the bond drive when the Liberty Bell arrived in the city by presenting the evolution of the flag up to the ringing of the Liberty Bell. The early American flags were correctly reproduced by members of the Junior Group under the direction of Mrs. F. A. Gordon, a Past Regent. The new Regent is Mrs. Ruth Etter Hager, who led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. Gordon introduced the flags in their order and each person holding a flag gave its history. Left to right in the picture are Mary Helen Bradbury, Marilyn L. Van Metre, Irene Mowry, Romaine Rockhill, Dorothy Rockhill, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hager, Myrtle Haradon, Dolores Suppinger, Virginia Elder and Lucille Ward.

MRS. F. A. GORDON,
Past Regent.

Captain Jonathan Caldwell (Milford, Dela.). A recent Hobby Show in our town brought to light many antiques, important documents and historical relics. One of the latter was a school bell, the original one of this town. Through the efforts of the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Hoey Farrow, it was placed on display for the week of the show. Because of the interest it aroused, Mrs. Farrow was inspired to preserve it for coming generations.

The old iron bell, cast in 1803, is believed to have been used shortly after that time for the Milford Schools; first, in the old Academy, then for the elementary and then the high schools. When the new buildings were erected, they did not require a bell and it was stored away and almost forgotten.

Just as all things of importance should be remembered, so was the bell. In May it was presented by the Chapter Regent, Miss Catherine Downing, and Mrs. Farrow to the Milford Schools at an assembly of students, in the name of the Captain Jonathan Caldwell Chapter. Now properly marked, it is enshrined in a glass and wooden cabinet in one of the halls of the school, for the students to see and to know.



RAMON S. COBBS, SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, ACCEPTS THE BELL IN THE NAME OF THE CAPTAIN JONATHAN CALDWELL CHAPTER, AFTER ITS PRESENTATION BY MISS DOWNING, REGENT, AND MRS. FARROW, HISTORIAN

Milford has given five Governors to the State of Delaware; as well as John M. Clayton, statesman; John Lofland, a poet; George P. Fisher, distinguished citizen; and the son of Colonel John Haslett, a Revolutionary hero, was born here.

Doubtless, these men were called to classes by the ringing of this original bell. The members of this Chapter feel they have preserved something for commemoration and for posterity in the presentation of Milford's first school bell.

MRS. G. MARSHALL TOWNSEND,
State Press Relations Chairman.

Rhadamant (Sandy Creek, N. Y.). One of the highlights in the year's activities of Rhadamant Chapter was the dedication of a marker in memory of Jonathan Herriman, a Revolutionary War soldier, which took place in connection with the regular Memorial Day observance by the Community on May 30. Following the regular services held in a local church, the parade halted at Woodlawn Cemetery in Sandy Creek while Mrs. Matthew LaTant, Regent, and Miss Nannette Hamer, Chaplain, conducted

the impressive ceremony outlined in the Ritual for the dedication of a marker at the grave of a Revolutionary War patriot.

In connection with the service it was stated: "Today we honor the memory of Jonathan Herriman, who was one of the patriots who fought for American Independence and helped to make possible the liberty and the way of life which we enjoy today. He was born in 1753 and began his Revolutionary War service at Old Hadley, Mass., enlisting and serving for nine months as a private in the Massachusetts Line under Colonel Putnam. Later he again enlisted in the same Company and served six months more as a private. He died June 16, 1839, in the Town of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, N. Y., and was buried in the old North Street Cemetery, now an abandoned cemetery, no burials having been made there for over a hundred years. Therefore, in order that his memory might be fittingly honored, this stone has been removed to its present location on the lot of his descendants, and Rhadamant Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, having made application to the National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and been granted permission, takes pride in dedicating this Revolutionary marker."



MEMBERS OF RHADAMANT CHAPTER CONDUCTED A SERVICE OF DEDICATION FOLLOWING THE PLACING OF A REVOLUTIONARY MARKER FOR JONATHAN HERRIMAN DURING THE COMMUNITY OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY

In addition to dedicating this Revolutionary War marker, Rhadamant Chapter has within the past year placed and dedicated D. A. R. markers at the graves of three deceased members of the Chapter and hereafter will have on hand markers which will be sent instead of flowers when a mem-

ber passes away and which will be dedicated at the time the burial is made.

Chapter activities for the year ended at a Guest Night meeting held at a local tea room on June 8 and featured an address on Socialized Medicine by a speaker from the Oswego County Medical Society.

This chapter takes its name from the Rhadamant Grant, the name given originally to lands which are now a part of Oswego County.

(Miss) NANNETTE HAMER,
Press Relations Chairman.

Queen Alliquippa (McKeesport, Pa.). Winners of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim awards since 1935 in high schools of the district were honored at a tea given by the Chapter June 5, in the First Presbyterian Church House.

Miss Nancy Hennis, the 1950 winner at McKeesport High School, and Miss Mary Jane Shaw, winner of the award in the Glassport High School, where it was introduced for the first time this year, were presented with pins and certificates by the Chapter Chairman. Miss Hennis also received a sterling silver spoon from the State Board of the Pennsylvania Society since she placed fifth in State competition among the Good Citizenship Pilgrims, and was given an excellent achievement rating.

The tea was planned by the Good Citizenship Committee. Pouring tea for the guests, at a beautifully appointed tea table, were Mrs. George W. Robinson and Mrs. Mynard McConnell, State Recording Secretary.

In 1935 the Chapter placed a bronze plaque in the entrance of the McKeesport High School. The plaque was to contain the names of the future winners.

The plaque is inscribed with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the legend that the award is for excellence in patriotism, leadership, service and dependability.

BESSE P. SUMNEY,
*Chairman, Good Citizenship
Pilgrim Committee.*

Los Gatos (Los Gatos, Calif.). May 31, 1950, was the day chosen to present a benefit movie in Los Gatos, under the sponsorship of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and their women's auxiliaries.



MRS. ALBERT C. ELLIS, PAST REGENT OF LOS GATOS CHAPTER, AND RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL (MRS. SANBORN YOUNG) JOIN IN THE SPIRIT OF THE SUCCESSFUL THEATRE SHOW

Two performances of "Cheaper By the Dozen" were given in the local theatre and, due to the wholehearted cooperation of the townspeople, a stage show presenting several talented local artists, singers, dancers and pianists was possible.

Vice Admiral Charles Lockwood, USN (Ret.), former commander of submarine forces in the Pacific area, made a short and delightful talk, and was introduced in her own inimitable way by Ruth Comfort Mitchell (Mrs. Sanborn Young), the writer, affectionately called "our own Ruth Comfort Mitchell."

The audiences were large and enthusiastic. Funds received from the performances were distributed equally between the sponsors.

MRS. R. P. McCULLOUGH,
Librarian.

Captain Joshua Huddy (Toms River, N. J.). On Saturday, June 24, members of Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter unveiled and dedicated a bronze plaque set in a block of natural stone and embedded on the lawn of the Town Hall in Toms River.

Mrs. Jessie Hurlburt, a Chapter member, made it possible to secure the stone. It marks the approximate site of the original Block House where, in the Revolution, Captain Joshua Huddy and his band of soldiers fought so gallantly against over-

whelming odds. The structure was burned by the British March 24, 1782.

The presentation was made to the Township of Dover (Toms River) by the Ex-Regent, Mrs. F. LeRoy Davis, and the plaque was unveiled in the presence of Chapter members by the new Regent, Miss Mary Hurlburt. It was during the regime of Mrs. Davis as Regent that plans were made and perfected for presenting the plaque by a committee consisting of Mrs. Grace M. Elley as Chairman; Mrs. F. LeRoy Davis, Miss Mary Hurlburt, Mrs. Margaret W. Elwell, Mrs. Jessie Hurlburt and Mrs. Virginia Watson Reeve. The plaque was accepted by Reginald V. Page for the Dover Township Committee.

It will always be remembered that this dedication took place during the Centennial celebration in Toms River. A beautiful American flag on a tall flagpole has been placed to the rear of the stone by the Township Committee and Old Glory proudly waves each day over that consecrated spot.

VIRGINIA WATSON REEVE,
Organizing Regent.

Bon Chasse (Mansfield, La.). On Flag Day, Bon Chasse Chapter presented an official D. A. R. Marker to the citizens of De-Soto Parish in commemoration of the spirit and courage of its early settlers.

The marker, a handsome shaft of polished granite, bears an impressive plaque of art bronze with this inscription:

BON CHASSE

An Historic Indian Hunting Ground
We Inscribe This Memorial
With Reverence To God And With Gratitude
To Our Forefathers. Free Men Here Have
Wrought And Sacrificed That Dwellers
In This Land May Enjoy The Blessings
Of Life And Liberty Forever And Forever.

The Rev. William F. Draper, pastor of Christ Memorial Episcopal Church, gave the invocation. Percy C. Fair, S. A. R., was Master of Ceremonies, introducing the speakers. Greetings were brought by Mrs. B. Alvin Tiller, newly-elected Regent of Bon Chasse, and J. Hugh Lewing, Mayor of Mansfield. Mrs. Howell Morgan, District D. A. R. Chairman, and a member of Pelican Chapter, spoke on "The Signifi-

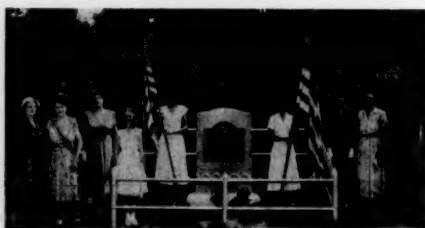
cance of D. A. R. Historical Markers," and Ned Walter Jenkins of Mansfield related the "Local Significance of The Bon Chasse." Benediction was by the Rev. George H. Harbuck, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Mansfield.

Participating in the colorful ceremony were Miss Rena Marie Roberts, C. A. R., flag bearer; Mrs. Harris Burford, Chapter Historian, Miss Mary Lou Jenkins, C. A. R., who unveiled the marker; Miss Elizabeth Fair, C. A. R., flag bearer, and Miss Jan Smith, page.

Presentation of the marker on behalf of Bon Chasse Chapter was made by Mrs. Ashton Long, Organizing Regent, acting for Mrs. Jacob Smith Segura, Regent, under whose administration the marker was conceived and accomplished. In the absence of Mrs. Segura, because of illness, her address was read by Mrs. Long.

Among out-of-town members of the D. A. R. who attended the ceremony were: Mrs. Howell Morgan, Miss Em Moore, Mrs. J. B. Stephens, Mrs. H. S. Bogan, Mrs. W. E. Hicks and Mrs. W. R. Simmons of Shreveport; Mrs. Ida Belle Fuller of Logansport; Mrs. C. C. Locke of Center, Texas; and Miss Elizabeth Morgan, C. A. R., of Baton Rouge.

(MRS. JACOB S.) EULA TAYLOR SEGURA,
Chapter Historian.



(LEFT TO RIGHT)—MISS ELZIE FAIR, REGISTRAR; MRS. PERCY CALDWELL FAIR, HONORARY STATE REGENT; MRS. JACOB SMITH SEGURA, REGENT; MISS MARY LOU JENKINS, MISS ELIZABETH FAIR, MISS JAN SMITH, MRS. B. ALVIN TILLER, REGENT-ELECT; MRS. W. L. GILMER, CHAPLAIN; MISS RUTH FAIR

Mount Ashland (Ashland, Ore.). With the exception of the yearly State D. A. R. Conference, the most important meeting of the Chapter year was held September 21 in the Rainbow room of the Lithia hotel in Ashland, when Mount Ashland Chapter entertained the State Regent, Mrs. George Robert Hyslop, of Corvallis, on her official

visit. She was accompanied by Mrs. B. G. Harding, Honorary State Regent, Medford. Other than the Chapter, there were a number eligible for membership present to meet and greet the distinguished guests.

Miss Lydia McCall, First Vice Regent and Acting Regent, presided and introduced the guests. Mrs. Harding spoke briefly. Because of the closely planned schedule, Mrs. Hyslop touched on only the highlights of the recent Continental Congress, speaking of the present and uncompleted projects, of those completed and of the activities in which each D. A. R. Chapter may have part.

Since the D. A. R. is notably a patriotic organization, the work of the Americanism chairman received more than passing mention, as did that of American music. The work being done for the Indians and their handicraft noted. What is yet being done for the Angel Island project, of occupational therapy, of the great work by the D. A. R. owned and operated schools as well as those that receive help by the D. A. R. was stressed. Those who did not know of Tamassee, the Kate Duncan Smith school and others felt proud of the work that is being accomplished.

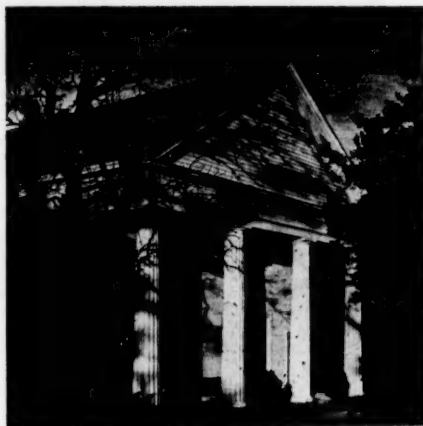
The improvements planned for Cham-poeog and location of the caretaker's cabin were mentioned and attention was called to the project in which Mrs. Howard Arnest is so deeply interested, conservation, speaking particularly of human conservation as related to the handicapped children and of forest preservation.

Other committees were stressed, also the importance of a strong attendance at State conference in March when Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, will make her initial visit to the State.

GRACE E. ANDREWS,
Historian.

Star Fort Chapter (Greenwood, S. C.). On September 21 a joint meeting of two D. A. R. Chapters, Star Fort of Greenwood and Old Ninety Six District of Edgefield, S. C., drew a large crowd of members and their guests for a tour to the site of an Indian massacre of 1760 and a program and picnic at historic Lower Long Cane A. R. P. Church in McCormick County.

Guest speakers were Dr. Nora Davis of Troy, who sketched the story of the Calhoun massacre at the site, marked by an an-



LOWER LONG CANE CHURCH

cient monument of native stone; and Dr. R. L. Meriwether, head of the history department of the University of South Carolina, whose talk on "The Contribution of the Indian Trader in the Development of the South Carolina Up Country," was the feature of the program at the church.

The State D. A. R. Regent, Mrs. Robert K. Wise, placed an evergreen wreath beside the marker at the massacre site, and at the later program spoke in response to the welcome extended by Star Fort Regent, Mrs. Calvin W. Kinard.

The Calhoun settlers were warned of an impending Indian raid and fled toward Augusta for safety. The Indians caught up with them when they stalled in a boggy place on Long Cane Creek and the bloody massacre ensued. Among those murdered was Mrs. Catherine Calhoun, 72, grandmother of John C. Calhoun.

The Rev. Patrick Cavonne of Long Cane Church gave the invocation. Mrs. Frank Warren, Regent of the Edgefield Chapter, led the pledge to the American and Christian flags. The ritual was led by Mrs. Horace Brinson.

In his talk, Dr. Meriwether called attention to the relationship of the early Indian traders to the settlers and the traders' tremendous importance in extension of the frontier.

A number of State officers, committee chairmen, group directors and distinguished guests were present.

Mrs. J. E. DICKS,
Press Relations.

Comfort Tyler (Syracuse, N. Y.) commemorated Constitution Day with a KEY luncheon Saturday, September 16. Speaker for the occasion was Congressman R. Walter Riehlman. Decorations in the Society colors of silver and blue featured a silver key place card.

Mrs. Elmer E. Price presided and explained, "The Constitution is the Key to our American Democracy. The Key is symbolic of protection. It is used to lock the doors of our homes, safe deposit boxes, vaults, diaries and other things we wish to keep safe from intruders. The Constitution protects us, we must protect it. Keys are used also to open doors. Doors of opportunity for service are the committees of our organization through which we may render valuable service to our country."

Mrs. Price said she hoped the members would become all keyed up about D. A. R. this year and accomplish much, that we must be in key or in harmony to do effective work and present a united front before those who may not be in accord with our ideals.

Key women were introduced. They were the State Officers, Chairmen and Regents present.

The keynote speech was given by Congressman Riehlman. In part, he told about the mismanagement of funds allocated for defense purposes, that only \$200 worth of "baling wire" was sent as equipment to Korea out of \$10,000,000 allocated to build up the South Korean war force.

Declaring this is no time to play footsy with politics, he warned that Americans should arouse their leaders to keep on the job in this time of crisis, to demand trained manpower, weapons, and industrial strength for our security. Only in complete and determined preparedness can the nation hope to exist as a free country, he said, so we must be completely prepared to wage war whenever and wherever it may start. The greatest need in all the world, he asserted, is a strengthening of the forces of freedom and the bold step forward of all who believe that this battle for men's minds can be won by free men and women.

Mrs. ELMER E. PRICE,
Regent.

Fort Sullivan (Mount Pleasant, S. C.). Fort Sullivan Chapter was organized at a

luncheon meeting at the Fort Sumter Hotel in Charleston, S. C., on May 16th.

Mrs. Robert K. Wise, of Columbia, S. C., Regent of the South Carolina Society, was guest of honor and directed the organizational program. The meeting was opened by a reading from the Scripture by Mrs. C. F. Shepard, followed by a prayer by Miss Mary Hart Tharin. Mrs. Harold A. Moore was elected Regent of the new chapter. Mrs. Wise administered the oath of office to the new officers of the Chapter. She presented to Mrs. Moore a gavel made from the historic Andrew Pickens cedar by students of Tamassee.

In a short talk, Mrs. Wise gave an account of the vital work of the national organization. She stressed the patriotic activities with young people, particularly at Tamassee, the South Carolina D. A. R. school which now has an enrollment of 420 pupils. Sunday, October 15, was Founders' Day at Tamassee, at which time, Mrs. James B. Patton, the President General, was there. Also, the South Carolina Conference in the spring of 1951, will be at

Tamassee. Mrs. Wise urged all members of Fort Sullivan Chapter to visit Tamassee on both of these occasions.

Five past Regents are among the organizing members of the new Chapter. They are Mrs. John Anderson and Mrs. Harry Wyman, formerly Regents of Rebecca Motte, South Carolina; Mrs. James D. Lightbody, of Glencoe Chapter, Illinois; and Mrs. N. B. Solomon and Mrs. Thos. F. Debnam, former Regents of Peter Early Chapter, Georgia.

Many of the members formerly held State offices. Mrs. Solomon was a former State Student Loan Chairman of Georgia; Mrs. Lightbody was former State Vice-Chairman of Americanism in Illinois. Those formerly holding offices in the South Carolina Society were Mrs. John Anderson, former State Corresponding Secretary; Miss Tharin, former State Radio Chairman; Mrs. Wyman, former Assistant State Historian and State Press Chairman. Mrs. Louis Knox is one of the founders of Tamassee.

MRS. THOS. F. DEBNAM,
Press Relations Chairman.

Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 950)

The following are some parliamentary "Don'ts" for Chapter Members.

Do not be late to the meeting. You may be necessary to complete the quorum.

Do not sit in the rear. Leave the seats in the rear for the late members.

Do not fail to take part in the debate during the meeting if you are interested in the proposition.

Do not criticize the action of the Chapter after the meeting is adjourned.

Do not refuse to obey the rules of the Chapter, even if you do not approve of them.

Do not forget it is as much your duty to further the objects of the Chapter as it is of the Regent.

Do not whisper to your neighbor while someone is speaking.

Do not forget to notify the chairman of any committee of which you are a member if it is impossible for you to attend a committee meeting.

Do not neglect paying your dues on time.

Do not permit your name to be proposed

Long-Time Subscriber

MISS MAUD D. BROOKS, Corresponding Secretary and Charter Member of the Olean Chapter, of Olean, N. Y., has been a subscriber to the D. A. R. Magazine continuously since 1898. For 18 years she was Regent of her Chapter, organized Dec. 14, 1897.

Each year Miss Brooks has had the Magazine issues bound in blue buckram and placed in the D. A. R. section of the Olean Public Library, which also includes the entire set of 166 volumes of the Lineage Books; four volumes of Index, Reports of the Continental Congress, 1910 to date; New York State Year Books, 1914 to date; and many volumes of the Reports to the Smithsonian Institution. In all, there are about 500 volumes in the Reference collection, with the Chapter bookplate in each volume.

for an office unless you are willing to assume the responsibilities of that office if elected.

Do not stand while another is speaking. Do not leave your chair until the regent declares the meeting adjourned.

Genealogical Department

GEORGIA RECORDS

From Book compiled by Mrs. Henry Reid, as Genealogical Records Chairman for the Elijah Clarke Chapter of Athens, Ga.

William Walker Diary

The following is a verbatim copy of the old Diary kept by William Walker, Sr., of Jefferson County, Ga. This diary passed into possession of his son, Charles Hillery Walker, of Crawford County, Ga., and later into possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Emily Caroline Walker Nottingham (Mrs. E. T.) of Thomaston, Ga.

Joel Walker Senr. was born 10th day of March and in the year of our Lord 1733-4. Judith Walker his wife was born 1st January 1733-4. They were married 11th February 1756.

Arthur Walker there 1st son was born the 7th day of December 1756. He died the 8th January 1782, aged 25 years & one month old. Joel Walker Junr. there 2d son was born 31st day of January 1759. Elizabeth Walker there 1st daughter was born the 20th October 1760. She died young, on the 22nd November 1760. Wm. Walker there 3rd son was born the 15th of December 1762, was wounded & lost the use of his right arm and hand the 15th August 1779. David Walker there 4th son was born the 2nd day of June 1765. Betsey Walker there 2nd daughter was born the 15th day of March 1768. Sarah Walker there 3rd daughter was born the 20th day of March 1771. Mary Walker there 4th daughter was born the -th day of — 177—. Charles Walker there 5th son was born the 7th day of June 1774. Judith Walker there 5th daughter was born the 4th June 1778.

Judith Walker, wife of Joel Walker Senr. died with the small pox the 15th February 1782. Joel Walker Senr. was married to his second wife Barbara Beal the 1st day of January 1784. Barbara Beal was born the 23rd of July 1756. Jemimah Walker there 1st daughter was born the 31st day of January 1786. Pegge Walker there 2nd daughter was born the 22nd day of Sept. 1787. Patty Walker there 3rd daughter was born the 23rd day of Sept. 1788. Henry Walker there 1st son was born the 4th day of December 1789. Nancy Walker there 4th daughter was born the 16th of March 1791. Salley & Grace Walker there 5th and 6th daughters was born the 3rd day of May 1793.

Joel Walker Senr. departed this life the 19th day of January & in the year of our Lord 1794 after eight days ilnep. Benjamin Walker the son of David & Charlotte Walker was born the 2d of August 1794. He died the 19th of July 1797.

William Walker and Elizabeth Bostick was married the 14th day of January in the year of our Lord 1798. There first son Wm. Hancock Walker was born the 23rd day of October in the year of our Lord 1798—he died the 8th day of November of the same year—aged 17 days. There second son was born the 16th day of December in the year of our Lord 1799, he only lived a few hours. There 3rd son Arthur Walker was born the 5th day of February in the year of our Lord 1802, and 4th day of the Moon's age about 6 o'clock in the morning he was baptised the 2nd day of June 1802 by the Revend Mr. Black. Mary Ann Walker there

first Daughter was born the 27th January 1806, a few hours after the first quarter of the moons age. She was baptised the 14th Sept. 1806 by the Revernd Josiah Randall a Methodist preacher. William Walker there fourth son was born the first day of Sept. 1807 about 10 o'clock forenoon. October 22nd 1809 Anthony Winston Walker there fifth son was born about 7 o'clock in the morning just after the moon's full. Joel Walker was born the fifteenth day of February 1812 the 3rd of the moons age about 2 o'clock in the morning—he was the sixth son afterwards calld Charles Hillery Walker.

Departed this life Barbara Knott on the 29th day of March in the year of our Lord 1810. On Tuesday morning the 30th September 1817 Wm. Hillery Walker had a small schill and fever the greatest part of the day, took saults the next morning and was about well the n-xt day untill the evening, was then taken with a chill and had a fever all night and untill about nine or 10 o'clock at which time he got worse and departed this life in about an hour afterwards on Sunday the 2nd October 1817.

Wm. Walker went to live with Mr. Scarbro the 23 of January 1818 and came home the same day with a violent fit of the chill and fever and lay sick 15 days and died the 7 day of February about 2 hours before day. Wm. Walker Senr. died the aged 55 years, 1 month & 28 days old. Nathan Bostick Senr. was born the 26th day of January 1746.

Martha Guinn wife of Nathan Bostick was born the 11th August 1750. There first daughter Elizabeth Bostick was born the 27th July 1770. There first son Hillery Bostick was born 20th November 1771. There second son John Bostick was born 22nd of August 1773. Nathan Bostick Junr was born the 4th day of March 1775. Tilmon Bostick was born 12th February 1777. Holms G. Bostick was born 27th July 1784. Mary or Polly Bostick was born the 4th November 1790. Nathan Bostick Senr. died the 14th of February 1818 aged 72 years & 19 days. Gracy Smith died the 16 of May 1820 —died in the 28 year of her age. Little Berry Bostick Junr. was married the 14 of Sept. 1820 to Martha Ann Mary Walker and they went home the 7 of November to live.

BIBLE RECORDS

Bible Dated MDCCLIII (1753)

Entries of Bonham-Jones Births from 1716 to 1836.

Compiled by Muriel L. MacFarlane (Mrs. Omie P.), Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.

James Morris Jones nephew to Ephraim and Susannah Bonham was married to Arabelle Levy daughter of Sampson Levy June 24, 1784.

Accounts of the births of Joseph and Jane Beaks' children:

Ephraim Joseph was born 17th Feby 1765 two minutes after 6 o'clock in morning.

Elizabeth was born 14th Feby 1767.

(End First Page)

(First Generation)

Account of the Birth of Gibs and Jane Jones' children:

(Second Generation)

Susannah was born 29th September 1722 nine o'clock at night.

Blaithwaite was born 7th April 1726 between eleven and twelve o'clock in the day.

John was born 23th February 1723/4 at six o'clock at Night.

Ephraim son in Law was born 14th February 1716.

Ephraim Bonham Departed this Life May 22 1785 aged 69 years and 3 months.

Blaithwaite Jones Departed this Life January 25th 1789 aged 62 years 9 Months and 14 Days. Susannah Bonham Departed this Life January 28 1794 aged 71 years and 4 months.

William Bonham was born the 1 of October 1750 and Departed this life October the 3 1826.

Elizabeth Bonham Departed this life May 27, 1829.

Was Married the 23 of November 1797 William Robinson to Susanna Bonham.

Charles Robinson was born September the 18, 1798 and Departed this life the 24.

William Robinson Departed this (word life is omitted) October the 27, 1798, aged 29.

(End Second Page)

(Third Generation)

Account of the Births of Ephraim and Susannah Bonham's Children:

Jane was born on the 16th September 1743 ten minutes before eight o'clock in the morning.

William was born on the 4th February 1744/5 twenty five minutes after 10 o'clock at Night.

Susannah was born on the 4th December 1746 half an hour after One o'clock in the morning.

Jane was born on the 27th November 1748 (this may be 1749—last figure not distinct) ten minutes after ten o'clock at night.

William was born on the 1th October 1750 thirty five minutes after five o'clock in the Morning.

Ephraim was born on the 22th February 1752 two minutes after five o'clock in the Morning.

Mary was born on the 25th January 1754 forty five minutes after Seven o'clock at night.

Humphry was borne on the 25th April 1755 twenty five Minutes after 7 o'clock in the Morning.

Sarah was born on the 21th June 1756 forty five minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon.

Rebecca was born on the 8th August 1757 eleven minutes after 11 o'clock at Night.

Susannah was born on the 30th December 1758 ten minutes after 11 o'clock in the Morning.

Mary was born on the 10th June 1760 five Minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon.

Blaithwaite was born on the 10th November 1762 six minutes before fore o'clock in the afternoon.

(Fourth Generation)

Account of the Births of William and Elizabeth Bonham's Children:

Susannah was born on the 21th September 1772 after 3 o'clock in the Morning.

Elizabeth was born on the 2th of July 1774 half after 8 o'clock in the morning.

Mary was born on the 28th of March 1776 at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Ephraim was born the 1th of January 1778 at half Apast 2 O'clock in the Morning.

Robert was born the 8th of January 1780 at 5o'clock in the Morning.

Sarah was born the 23 of April 1782 at 48 minutes after Six O'clock in the Evening.

Jane was born on the 16th May 1784 Half after ten O'clock in the Morning.

Rebecca was born on the 11th of April 1786 at Nine O'clock at Night.

William was born on the 15th of June 1788 between ten and Eleven in the Morning.

Thomas was born on the 16th of August 1790 at ten o'clock at Night.

Catherine was born on the 12th of July 1792 at Nine O'clock at night.

Catharine was born on the 6th of June 1795.

Harriet was born on the 22 of September 1797.

(Fifth Generation)

Robert and Olivia Bonham Children:

Eliza was Born the 14 of July 1803.

Jemia was Born on the 15 of June 1805.

William was Born on the 18th of June 1807.

David Hayden was Born on the 17 of August 1809.

Charls Douglass was Born on the 3 of November 1811.

Sarah Born 1815.

Geo. 1818.

Mary 1820.

William and Minerva Bonham Children: (The wife's name may not be Minerva, but that is as it appears to me):

Louisa Bonham was born April 8, 1816.

Elizabeth Bonham was born January 14, 1818.

Mary Bonham was born June 18, 1819.

John Knox Bonham was born October 4, 1821.

Hannah K. Bonham was born Novem 9, 1823.

Susan Ann Bonham was born Aug 25, 1825—died Sept 26, 1830.

William Ephraim Bonham was born Sept 14, 1827.

Emily Bonham was born Nov 25, 1829.

Edwin Douglas Bonham was born Feb 18, 1832.

Susan Elizabeth Bonham was born Aug 16, 1834.

Charls Robinson Bonham was born Oct 7, 1836.

GALE BIBLE RECORDS

Copy from Gale Family Bible. Now owned by Eugenia Travis Underhill, Ozone Park, Long Island, New York.

Samuel Gale born Jan. 17, 1779.

Esther Light Gale born Oct. 2, 1782.

Births

Freelove Gale—my daughter was born June 5, 1802.

Claricy Gale—my daughter was born Aug. 26, 1803.

Thirza Gale—my daughter was born May 10, 1805.

Phebe Gale—my daughter was born Jan. 22, 1807.

Susan Gale—my 5th daughter was born April 20, 1808.

Jane Gale—my 6th daughter was born Feb. 28, 1810.

Edmund L. Gale—my 1st son was born Oct. 4, 1811.

Esther Gale—my 7th daughter was born July 8, 1813.

Leonard L. Gale—my 2nd son was born Nov. 14, 1815.
Martha Gale—my 8th daughter was born Dec. 7, 1817.
Stephen Gale—my 3rd son was born April 24, 1820.
Moses Gale—my 4th son was born Jan. 1, 1822.

Deaths

Esther Gale—died 2nd mo. 22—1833.
Samuel Gale—died 10th mo. 16—1857.
Thirza Gale—died 8th mo. 4—1866.
Claricy Conklin—died 12th mo. 23—1864.
Henry Eugene Travis died Aug. 15, 1847.
Emma Matilda Roe Travis died Aug. 27, 1847.
Elizabeth Matilda Travis died July 3, 1854.
Phebe Gale Travis died Mar. 24, 1883.
Hannah Mott Pierce Travis died Mar. 1878.
Josiah Travis " /died/ Feb. 1, 1892.
Edward C. Chapman died June 10, 1910.
Josephine A. Travis Chapman died Jan. 21, 1924.

Marriages

Josiah Travis & Phebe Gale—mar. Aug. 26, 1835.
Edward Chapman & Josephine A. Travis mar. May 13, 1863.
Mortimer W. Travis & Hannah Mott Pierce mar. Sept. 6, 1865.
Albert Underhill & M. Eugenia Travis mar. Oct. 12, 1870.
Philip D. Rollhaus & Phebe Eliz. Chapman m. June 25, 1890.
Franklin Hutchinson & M. Marjorie Rollhaus m. June 15, 1918.
Charles C. Tillinghast & J. Dorothy Rollhaus m. June 8, 1922.
Ruth Rollhaus & Harold H. Rhoades m. Oct. 18, 1923.
P. Edward Rollhaus & Elizabeth Bedford m. May 25, 1927.

TRAVIS BIBLE RECORDS

Copy from old Travis Bible.
Now owned by Mattie Cook (Mrs. M. J.) Travis, King Ferry, N. Y.

Births

Robert Travis—born April 16, 1757.
John Travis—born Jan. 12, 1774.
Elizabeth Cox Travis—born July 7, 1769.
Josiah Travis—born June 29, 1806.
Phebe Gale Travis—born Jan. 22, 1807.
Mortimer W. Travis—born Mar. 23, 1837.
Hannah M. Pierce Travis—born Nov. 7, 1843.
Mortimer Josiah Travis—born July 30, 1869.

Marriages

John Travis to Elizabeth Cox May 24, 1801.
Josiah Travis to Phebe Gale Aug. 26, 1835.
Mortimer W. Travis to Hannah M. Pierce Sept. 6, 1865.
Mortimer W. Travis to Matilda Sprague—Mar. 1, 1881.

Deaths

Susan Burkloff Travis d. Dec. 6, 1838.
Robert Travis d. April 16, 1839.
Eliz. Cox Travis d. Mar. 17, 1852.
John Travis d. Jan. 30, 1867.
Hannah Pierce Travis d. Mar. 17, 1878.

Mortimer W. Travis d. Jan. 1924.
Mortimer J. Travis d. Aug. 12, 1927.

ORR-DOBBS-CLARCK BIBLE RECORDS

Bible Published Philadelphia: Printed by and for William W. Woodward, 1810. Now in the possession of Mrs. Willard W. Andrews, 712 A Larchmont Acres, Larchmont, N. Y.

Sarah-Jane Orrs Book—January 1st 1814.

Births

Sarah Jane Orr was born 19th Jan. 1801.
Thomas Dobbs was born sep. 7th 1801.
Martha Matilda Dobbs was born Dec. 20th 1824.
John Dobbs was born Jan. 24th 1827.
Mary Ann Dobbs was born July 26th 1829.
William Dobbs was born sep. 14th 1831.
Jane Ann Clarck was born sep. 19 1811.
William Page Clarck was born Jan. 29th 1835.
Mathew Christopher Clarck was born Aug. 26th 1836.

Marriage

Thomas Dobbs was Married to Sarah Jane Orr Sep. 6th 1823. Died 27th Dec. 1840; was married to Jane Ann Clarck Feb. 24th 1842.

STONE BIBLE RECORDS

Bible Published Boston: Printed for Lincoln and Edmands. W. Greenough, Printer. 1815. Now in the possession of Mrs. Willard W. Andrews, 712 A Larchmont Acres, Larchmont, N. Y.

Abijah Stone & Elisebeth Mared June 23 18—/Blotted/.
Timothy S. Stone Born Sept 23—1809.
Susan Stone Born May 15 1811.
William H. Stone Born January 23 1813.
Henery Stone Born July 20, 1815 and dyed August 2—1817.
Henry the 2 Born Augt 10 1817.
Alicia S Stone Born March 21 1820.
Abijah Stone died August the 26 1821.
Henry Stone died September the 20 1825.
Elizabeth Cheney died June 26 1828.

MUZZY BIBLE RECORDS

Page from a Muzzy Bible. No publication facts are obtainable, but the page is now in the possession of Mrs. Willard W. Andrews, 712 A Larchmont Acres, Larchmont, N. Y. It contains the following entries:

Lucy Muzzy. Died July 6, 1818. Agd. 21 years. 6 mo. 16 days.
Sally Muzzy. Died June 30. 1828. In the 73 year of her age.
Benjamin Muzzy. Died Sept. 19. 1834. In the 81. year of his age.
Polly Locke Died Mar 12. 1847 In the 66 year of her age.
John Muzzy Died Mar. 25, 1848 In the 57 year of his age.

COCK-TRAVIS BIBLE RECORDS

Bible Published at Oxford. Printed in London, 1784, by Jackson and Hamilton, Printers to the University. Now in possession of Mrs. Philip D. Rollhaus, 4 Birchfield Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

James Cock—born the 29th of 8 mo. 1731.
Phebe Thorn—was born the 7 of 12 mo. 1731.
Anna Cock—born the 27 of the 10 month 1791 5 day of week.

Penelope Cock—born the 5 of ye 11 mo 1756.
 Josiah Cock—born the 12 of ye 8 mo 1758.
 Sarah Cock—born the 9 of ye 11 mo 1760.
 Rebecca Cock—born the 2 of ye 12 mo 1762.
 A daughter—born the 2 of ye 12 mo 1764.
 Phebe Cock—born the 10 of ye 2 mo 1766.
 A son—born the 20 of ye 5 mo 1768 deceased.
 Elizabeth Cock—born the 7 of ye 7 mo 1769.
 A son—born the 29 of ye 7 mo 1772 deceased.
 Anne Cock—born the 3 of ye 8 mo 1774.
 Anne Cock—deceased the 13 of 7 mo 1777 buried 14.
 Martha Cock—born the 2 of 12 mo 1777.
 Hannah Cock—born the 10 of 8 mo 1779.
 James Cock—born the 16 of 3 mo 1784.
 Father deceased the 21 of 1 month 1765.
 Mother deceased the 10 of 11 month 1796 aged 82 years and 2 months.
 Phebe Cock—deceased the 20 of 3 month 1815 aged about 77.
 James Cock—deceased the 30 of 7 month 1816 aged 84 years 11 mo.
 Josiah Cock—deceased the 2 of 3 month 1836 aged 78 yrs 6 mos.
 Rebecca Cock—aged 74 years, 7 mo. 9 das. She died the 21st of 3 mo. 1836.
 Martha Cock—deceased 11 mo 1837 aged about 60 years.
 James Cocks—deceased 5 of 6 mo. 1843 aged 59 years 2 mo and 21 days.
 Phebe Travers—born the 18 of 7 month 1802.
 James Travers—born the 25 of 1 month 1804.
 Josiah Travers—born the 29 of 6 month 1806.
 William T. Travers—born the 5 of 5 month 1808.
 Silas D. Travers—born the 25 of 5 month 1810.
 Esther Travis—born the 15 of 10 month 1812.
 Susan Travis—born the 23rd of 3rd Mo. 1800.
 Jacob Travis—born the 14th of 9 mo. 1810.

LETTER OF DISMISSAL

Letter of Dismissal, given to ancestors of Quaker birth now in possession of Mrs. Philip D. Rollhaus, 4 Birchfield Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

From the Monthly meeting of Friends held at Westbury Long Island the 28th of the 8 month 1758 to the Monthly Meeting of friends at the Purchase.

Dear Friends our friend Phebe Cock hath requested a certificate by reason of removal.

Hereby we acquaint you she is in unity with us. Nothing doth appear but that she is of an orderly conversation and comes sometimes to meeting.

Signed at and in behalf of said meeting Samuel Willis Clerk of the men's meeting.

Mary Prier
 Phebe Dodge
 Hannah Cock
 Phila Seaman
 Mercy Seaman
 Sarah Dusenbury
 Mary Mott
 Anne Prier
 Ann Underhill
 Sarah Alsop
 Sarah Wood
 Martha Willits
 Sarah Doty
 Mary Prior Jun.

Queries

Martin-Ellison-Cook-Lublett-Caldwell—Need data on David Martin, Scotch-Irish immigrant, who enlisted in Revolutionary War under Capt. John Marks, 14th Va. Regt., Mar. 14, 1777, and was killed Mar. 25, 1777. Oldest son John also enlisted. Did widow of David apply for pension on services of husband or son? Have mar. date of David Martin and Anne Ellison as 1759 (place of residence?). Youngest son, William, b. 1772, wife Mary Cook. M. date? Their son, Robert, b. 1800 in Va. Did Col. Charles Lewis' recruits in 14th Va. Regt. come from Augusta, Greenbrier and Rockbridge Co., Va.? Did Martins live in these counties? They moved to Greencastle, Ind. Also wish to know parents of Valentine Lublett of Chesterfield or Goochland Co., Va., who md. Margaret Caldwell, dau. of Thos. Caldwell of Lunenburg Co., Va., 1782, as widow of Col. John Brent. One son, Branch; and another named Field. Valentine was not son of Abraham or William Lublett of Charlotte Co., Va., and was not in 1790 Va. Census, as was moving to Ky. He witnesses will of Col. John Brent in 1777, so he was then living in Charlotte Co., Va., also in 1778 went on a bond. In 1784 and 1785 taxed on slaves, horses and cattle, also in 1790. Died in Green Co., Ky., 1803. Liberty Green, who md. his step-dau., Margaret Brent, was witness to his will. Mrs. E. B. Federa, Louisville, Ky.

Wells-Blachley-Crull—Abigail Wells m. 1823 Dr. William Blachley of Blachleyville, Wayne Co., Ohio. Lucy Wells, sister, m. about 1850 Jesse Crull. Lived in Blachleyville. Divorced before 1853. Timothy Wells and sister, Lucy Wells Crull, went to California about 1875. Bought property in San Miguel, San Luis Obispo Co. She died shortly after 1893. Said to have been of old New England family. Want birth dates of Abigail, Lucy and Timothy, also parents names and dates. Wish to communicate with members of line.—Mrs. John M. Forst, 814 Jackson Ave., Defiance, O.

Callaway-Brown—Want any Va., Ga., Ky. or Mo. Callaway data, especially early records and sources on *Col. William Callaway* b. cir. 1714 Caroline or Essex Co.? d. 1777 near New London, Bedford Co., Va., m. *Elizabeth Tilley*, Jan. 8, 1735. Want her parents' names. Want public service of *Col. Callaway* in Lunenburg. He was Burgess from Lunenburg 1752 and Bedford Co., Va., 1754-58; 1761-65; County Lt. in Bedford. Some genealogists give *Joseph Callaway, Jr.* of Essex (1694 earliest county record) and Caroline Cos. as the father of *Thomas, Col. Wm., Francis, James, Richard, Joseph III, John, Elizabeth, Ann, Nancy and Sarah*, which is based on *Elijah Callaway's* account to Dr. Draper 1845. See Draper MMS, Wisconsin Library, Madison, Wisconsin. Also microfilms of Draper Papers at the State Library, Richmond, Virginia. Some genealogists give *Thomas* of Charles City Co., Va., 1665 as grandfather and *Francis* as the father of *Col. William Callaway*. Want any information and proof on ancestors of *Col. William Callaway* and his brother *Col. Richard Callaway*; data on *Wm's* children: *Col. James Callaway* b. 12-21-1736, m. *Sarah Tate* 11-24-1756. (Want her parents' names.)

John b. 6-10-1738; *Elizabeth* b. 6-18-1743; *Mary* b. 1-8-1746; *William Jr.* b. 1748; *Charles* b. 6-18-1754; *Joseph* b. 1756; *Milly* 6-5-1759; *Cathelena* b. 12-8-1761. Want ancestry of *Dr. Daniel Brown* who married August 4, 1781 in Bedford Co., Va., *Polly Callaway* b. 1759 d. 1831 dau. *Col. James Callaway*, grda. *Col. William Callaway* of Bedford Co., Va. Will exchange data. Miss Lucy Evans, 2325 Dartmouth Street, Palo Alto, Calif.

Gwinn—Bartholomew Gwinn b. Va., 1765, possibly Halifax Co. He and his bros., William and Almond, went to Cocke Co., Tenn., near Kit Bullard's old mill. About 1816 the three went to Saline Co., Mo. Bartholomew and his wife Susan settled where Frankfort, Mo., now stands. It is said that father of these bros. was killed in the battle of Camden, that he fought under Gen. Gates, and Gen. Baron de Kalb was commander. Wish name of father and proof of his Revolutionary service.—Mrs. Noel B. Grinstead, 314 West South St., Warrensburg, Mo.

Mitchell-Moran—I am descended from Thomas Mitchell, who, according to the old Family Bible, was b. in Cocke Co., Tenn., 1767, m. Dec. 29, 1789, Elizabeth Moran, who was b. Jan. 13, 1769. He was a millwright by trade. Was Sheriff of Cocke Co. in 1814 and held other co. offices. Prior was Capt. of a Muster Brigade in War of 1812. Left Tenn. 1816 for Mo. and was the 28th family to arrive in Cooper Co., Mo., and first family to settle south of Missouri River in same Co. His ch., all b. in Cocke Co. were: Nancy T., who m. David Ward, in 1809; Fleming Hilliger; Charles B.; William N., m. Margaret Miller of N. C.; Nathaniel Coffee, m. Elizabeth Gleaves of Ky.; and Agnes C., who m. ———. Want or ——— Miller. Who were parents of Thomas Mitchell and Elizabeth Moran? Was there Rev. service on either line?—Mary B. Lockhart, 618 West 2nd St., Santa Ana, Calif.

Fenn—Rev. Amos Fenn, of Clyde, O., my great-grandfather, b. in Conn., around Litchfield. Family connected with Lt. Benjamin Fenn of Rev. Want to find how he was connected, also parents. Amos migrated to Ohio about 1817 and m. Nancy Smith, dau. of Asa Smith, also of Rev. Founded the town of Clyde, O. His dau. Clarissa m. Orris Parish Woodward. Their s. Dewey was my father. My family is connected somehow through the Fenns to the Deweys, old settlers from England.—Mrs. George E. McDonnell, North 1222 Columbus, Spokane 11, Wash.

Davis-Davies-Tate—*Van Davis* and wife, *Susanna*, sold two adjoining tracts of land on Davis Creek, Newberry Co., S. C., Nov. 23, 1775. *Susanna* was still living in 1800. (Ref. Minutes Bush River Baptist Church, Newberry Co., S. C.) *Susanna* d. after 1800 and *Van m. Lucy* who was named as wife in his will recorded Anderson, S. C., Nov. 23, 1810, naming 12 children as follows: *Hezekiah*, *Abijah* (decd.), *Nathan*, *Jesse*, *Eliphas*, *Van*, *Martha*, *Rachel*, *Hannah*, *Milea*, *Jeon* and *Rhoda*. *Milea* (or Emily) Davis, born July 31, 1778, m. *David Tate* about 1801. She d. Anderson Co., S. C., May 25, 1847, buried Flat Rock Ch. Cemetery, Anderson Co., S. C. The 1850 Census of S. C. shows *David Tate* then 74

yrs. of age, b. S. C. According to tradition, *Milea Davis* moved with her parents from Va. to S. C., after the Revolution. Want information to prove where *Van* and *Susanna Davis* (or *Davies*) lived during the Revolution. Did they leave S. C. after selling land in Newberry County in 1775 and move back to S. C. after the Revolution? *Van* bought land in Anderson Co., S. C., in 1800. When and where were *Van* and *Susanna* born and who were their parents? Were there Revolutionary ancestors? Children of *David* and *Milea* (Davis) *Tate* were as follows: *Betsy* b. Sept. 12, 1802; *John A.*, b. Oct. 27, 1804; *Rhoda*, b. Sept. 12, 1806; *Van* b. Jan. 23, 1808; *Emelia* b. April 21, 1810; *Andrew* b. Mar. 13, 1815; *Tilmon* b. May 26, 1817; *Grief* b. June 19, 1820; *Lucinda* b. April 17, 1822; and *William Milford Tate* b. April 15, 1824. Who were parents of *David Tate* and where born? Was he a son of *David Tate*, Sr., Sergeant in Rev. Army, who d. in Grainger Co., Tenn., in 1838, served with Virginia Troops?—Mrs. J. A. Spurlock, 4116 Peakland Place, Lynchburg, Va.

Briggs—Want place of birth and marriage record of *Zadok Briggs* who served in the Rev. from Northampton, Mass., and his wife *Sarah* ———? He owned property in Shaftsbury, Vt., and Bernardston, Mass. Resident of Bernardston in 1787, removing to Washington Co., O., in 1815 with some of his children, where he and his wife died in Sept. 1823. Want family records for some of his ch. whose descendants moved to Miss., Mo., and Ill. All ch. born between 1780 and 1810. *Henry*, born? died? Married whom? *Zara*, born? d. near Springfield, Ill., about 1826, married *Sally Penny* in Washington Co., Ohio, 1817; *Franklin*, born? died? Married who and where? *Harriet*, born?, died, Washington Co., Ohio, Sept. 1823, married *Eli Fox*, Sept. 5, 1810. *Bernardston*, Mass., *Polly*, born? died? married ———? *Verry*, when and where? *Marcus*, born?, died 1856, Grant Co., Wis., married *Mary Gilman*, ch. removed to Vicksburg, Miss., Honey Lake, Calif., and Hatton, Wash.; *Gron*, Amasa Alton Briggs who died Barton Co., Mo., 1877, whose sons were Methodist ministers. Want data.—Mrs. Willis W. Wagener, 650 Coleridge Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.

Griffin—Have considerable data on *Griffin* of Md.; would like to exchange. Information wanted regarding the fol. 3 brothers born Baltimore, Md., and wish to locate descendants:

1—*George Griffin*, born about 1813; m. *Catherine Bottinger* of Pa. He was storekeeper, farmer, etc. resided at Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1850; at West Greenville, Pa., in 1860 and was of Geauga Co., O., after 1874. Children were: 1832—*Henrietta*; 1839—*Lucinda*; 1844—*Edward Orlando* (d. y.); 1849—*Robert Caldwell* (d. y.) 1853—*Catherine* — also perhaps *Cora*. (*Lucinda* said to have m. Reiling or similar name.)

2—*James E. Griffin*, born about 1814; m. *Mary Ann Armstrong* and 2nd probably widow *Elvira Galbreath* of Pa. He was a farmer and blacksmith and was of Freeport, Pa., and removed with family about 1854 as a pioneer to Excelsior & Chanhassen, Minn. Children by 1st wife and b. in Pa. were: 1841—*James A.*, 1843—*William C.*, 1846—*Harriet A.*, 1848—*Edward Burns*.

3—*John H. Griffin*, born about 1815-17; m. Nancy — of Mo. Hotelkeeper & milwright, he was of Pettis Co., Mo., before 1850. Was of Georgetown, Mt. Sterling & Sedalia, Mo. Died April 1880 at East Pueblo. 2 sons: 1850—Charles Robert; 1855—Thomas E. (both b. Mo.)—R. G. Smith, 2904 13th St. South, Arlington, Va.

Corbin-Wadsworth-Allen—Want parentage and birthplace of Woodbridge Corbin, who m. — Wadsworth before 1805. Daus.: Eliza b. Nov. 15, 1805; Harriet S. b. Feb. 1, 1808, at West Hartford, Conn.; and son Woodbridge, Jr. May be others. Family tradition says wife, — Wadsworth, was desc. of the Wadsworth of Charter Oak fame and was from Farmington, Conn. Eliza Corbin m. John Allen May 11, 1826. Allen Family Bible does not say where. Seneca Hammond Allen, oldest child, b. Northampton, Fulton Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1827. Harriet S. Corbin m. Titus Leavit Hart of Cornwall, Conn., May 1, 1833. Hart Genealogy says she was daughter of Woodbridge Corbin and — Wadsworth, no children, but adopted Horace Corbin, son of Woodbridge Corbin, Jr., and Mary Bingham. Woodbridge Corbin, Jr., died in Philadelphia in summer of 1844. They had two other ch., Mary J. and Sarah A., who made their home with Titus Hart and wife.—Miss Harriet A. Allen, 937 Wright Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

Jones-McIlrath-Horton—Want parentage of James Jones b. ab. 1759, d. 1788 Mendham, N. J., m. ab. 1777 Agnes (Nancy) McIlrath, b. Aug. 24, 1761, Mendham, N. J., d. Sept. 27, 1838, Euclid, Ohio. She md. 2) Caleb Eddy, 3) Hosea Blinn. Their ch. were Benjamin and Agnes. Benjamin b. ab. 1778, Mendham; d. Nov. 20, 1864, Euclid; md. Mar. 15, 1797, Morris Co., N. J., Nancy Horton, b. ab. 1780, d. Jan. 1, 1864, Euclid. What is connection with Mehetable Horton, md. Aug. 27, 1797, Daniel Miller, both of Mendham; Esther Horton, 1st wife of Alexander McIlrath, b. 1769; and Sarah Jones, "lately come to Morris Co.," md. July 10, 1797 Isaac Schooly? Is James Jones related to Maj. Samuel Jones from Groton, Conn., who was Master of Ceremonies and violin player at first ball in Cleveland, O., July 4, 1801?—Mrs. Dayton Royse, 1633 Queens-town Road, Oklahoma City 6, Okla.

Look-Chase-Hillman-Case—Samuel Look m. 1769, Margaret, dau. of Abraham and Mercy () Chase. Their son, Samuel, b. 1780, m. in 1808, Nancy, dau. of Silas and Eunice (Look) Hillman. This couple had a son, Samuel Washington Look, who m. in 1835, Elizabeth Case. The Look family apparently came to Mass. then settled in Maine. Would like Revolutionary service for Samuel Look, with other data; also ancestry of this Samuel.—Mrs. Carl Schusser, 16 Hammondale Court, San Rafael, Calif.

Dillard-Williams—*George Clifford Dillard* and his wife, *Mary Frances Williams*, may have lived in Greensboro, Ga., or Auburn, Ala. *George Clifford Dillard* was the son of *George Wellington Dillard*, who was b. Aug. 26, 1781, d. May 21, 1854, m. July 30, 1822, *Martha Flournoy Wells*, who d. Oct. 21, 1861; they built the first frame house in Greensboro, Ga. All dates and places

wanted for *George Clifford Dillard* and his wife, *Mary Frances Williams*.—Mrs. Erskine D. Lord, 9 Pilgrim Rd., Marblehead, Mass.

Williams-Crampton—*Alpheus Williams* b. June 7, 1791 in R. I. d. Nov. 2, 1859 in Westfield, N. Y. m. August 2, 1818 to *Sally Crampton* b. May 29, 1791 in N. Y. State (according to census) d. August 26, 1850 in Westfield, N. Y. Children: James M., b. 1820; Luzerne A., b. 1822; Amy M., b. 1823; Caroline F., b. 1825; D. Witt C., b. 1827; Henry Clay, b. 1829; Simon Bolivar, b. 1831; Sarah, b. 1834. Want parentage of *Sally Crampton* and if any Revolutionary service in line.—Mrs. Thos. F. Clark, 520 West Maple Ave., Independence, Mo.

Hopper-Martin—Information desired on *John Hopper* and maiden name of his wife *Barbary* or *Barbara*. They moved to Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1790. Their Church letter from Baptist Church at Battle Run, Culpepper, Va., was dated Jan. 4, 1791. Received in Cooper's Run Baptist Church, Bourbon Co., Ky., Jan. 19, 1791. *John Hopper* died a member of the church, date not given. *Barbary* was dismissed by letter, date not given. Both living Nov. 15, 1806, when they deeded land. *John Hopper* signed the marriage bond of his daughter, *Anne Hopper*, May 11, 1802. She married *William Martin*, my greatgrandfather. *Anne Hopper* born July 16, 1776 or 1778 (Tombstone gives date 1778; census 1850 gives age as 74) in Va. Brothers *William* died Monmouth, Ill., *Elijah* in Ky. Suppose there were others. *William Martin* was born in Pa. Census 1850 gives his age as 84. Married May 12, 1802, in Bourbon Co., Ky., to *Anne Hopper*. Moved to Todd Co., Ky., and to Warren, now Henderson Co., Ill., about 1836. He died about 1860. Buried in South Henderson Churchyard. Grave unmarked. They had a large family. *Jefferson* married *Hetty Stuart*; *Preston* (my grandfather) married *Elizabeth Ann Taylor*. *Mary* —, *Ann Thompson*, *Julia Ann Gregory*, *Betsy Christian*, *Jemina Todd*, *Rebecca* and others. Two of the sisters married brothers by the name of *Black*; one moved to Quincy, Ill.; the other remained south. *William Martin's* father was *William Martin*, a Rev. soldier. My grandfather had his sword. He was at Valley Forge and present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Information on *William Martin*, soldier, desired. Will be glad to send any data I have.—Mrs. B. D. Austin, 303 Paddock Street, Crawford, Neb.

Sweet-Kellogg-Miller—*Nancy Sweet* b. Mass., d. Crown Point, Ind. m. *Martin Marble Kellogg*. Oldest daughter, *Pamelia*, b. Sept. 2, 1810, in Mass., m. *Peter Miller* in 1831, in Plymouth, Huron Co., Ohio. Desire dates, parentage, and other data on *Nancy Sweet*.—Mrs. I. R. Campbell, 430 Ave. F, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Brown-Souber (Sonber)-Case—Want to know parentage of *Ezekiel Brown*, b. April 15, 1779 in Pa., and his wife *Lucy*, who migrated to Stamping Ground, Ky. Father was in the Revolution. Wanted to know also parents of *Mary Souber (Sonber)* b. in Luzerne Co., Pa., 1787.

(Continued on page 1004)

FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

I WOULD LIKE to thank the Divisional and State Chairmen for their interest and enthusiasm expressed in the communications from them. With that as a background, we are sure to succeed.

This early in the year it is not possible to give you any definite reports as to the progress we are making. However, I would like to pass on to you some ideas which have developed in various States and Chapters.

We salute Pennsylvania in the plan to enclose five subscription blanks and an advertising rate card in a letter to each Chapter Chairman, with that number of subscriptions as a Chapter goal. A splendid idea to follow.

The Eastern Divisional Chairman reports ads have begun to come in and as she receives them, her enthusiasm mounts.

The Connecticut State Chairman is emphasizing the history of the Magazine to familiarize her members before launching her all-out campaign.

Several Divisional and State Chairmen have added prizes to their individual lists.

Though the space is limited, I hope to give you unique and outstanding plans for getting subscriptions and ads as they are passed on to me from the various Chapters and States.

The only way to secure definite proof of a thing is to try it. We can have that proof in one year. During this period, let's push our program and be assured that our Magazine will become one of the most widely read Magazines in our Country and the result of that will be a better knowledge of our Society and a keener interest in our work.

The National Chairman's suggestion for the month is to give the Magazine for Christmas. Don't have that last minute problem of choosing the right gift. Give the Magazine and know you've pleased.

At Christmas time, hearts are gay
And all the World seems fair
But let's not keep it to one day
When we have happiness to share.

(Continued on page 968)

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Again the Magazine is proud of the authors contributing to this issue.

Senator Clyde R. Hoey was Governor of North Carolina before being elected to the United States Senate.

John Leonard Hill, prominent editor, author and lecturer, has for 27 years been Book Editor of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention at Nashville, Tenn. For 13 years he was Professor of History and Political Science and for nine years Dean at Georgetown College. He is the brother of T. Russ Hill, who spoke at our 1950 Continental Congress.

Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, is the former Editor of our Magazine.

Mrs. Marjorie Reese (Stanley Thorpe) Manlove is a Past State Regent of New York and Past Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Estelle P. (Charles A.) Christin is a Past State Regent of California and a former National Chairman of Conservation.

Mrs. E. F. Cornells is State Chairman of National Defense in Oklahoma.

MORE AD PRIZES

In fairness to small Chapters and State Societies, the National Magazine Chairman is announcing additional prizes for advertisements sent prior to March 5 for the D. A. R. Magazine.

First prize, \$25, to the State Society sending in most money for advertisements on a per capita basis.

Second prize, \$15, to State Society sending in second largest amount of money for advertisements on a per capita basis.

Third prize, \$10, to State Society sending in third largest amount of money for advertisements on a per capita basis.

The three prizes previously announced for Chapters sending in most money for ads still stand. In addition, each Chapter will receive refunds of 10 per cent for all ad money. Send full amount of ad money to the Magazine office, with checks made payable to Treasurer General.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially

The article on "Marine Aviation" in the November issue of our Magazine proved so informative and interesting that it was deemed advisable to run a series of somewhat similar articles each month on the other branches of the Armed Forces.

Accordingly, the Army and its many diversified fields of service are written up in this edition; the Navy will be presented next month. Subsequent articles will be on the Air Force, the Coast Guard, the Ground Marines and other branches of service.

The Editorial Department is very proud of the series, and of those who are preparing the stories for our Magazine. They will be of special interest to our D. A. R. members, who have long stood for a strong National Defense and have always cooperated to the fullest extent with our Armed Forces.

* * *

Additional reasons for pride in our National Society came during interviews with Service personnel regarding the articles for our Magazine. In each case they seemed delighted to have stories about their branches for the D. A. R. members, and in every instance they had words of high praise for our Society, its work for National Defense and its outstanding achievements for patriotic education.

"Do you write special articles for anybody who asks you to do it?" one officer was asked.

"No, indeed, we don't have time to do it," was the reply; "but we will be glad to take time to do it for the D. A. R. Magazine. We know well how your Society has helped our military and naval causes in times of peace as well as war, and we consider the D. A. R. the most powerful and influential women's organization in our country today."

* * *

Another series of articles to be run monthly in our Magazine is the one on our Approved Schools. The introductory article by Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, National Chairman, summarized our work along the line in general in the November issue.

Tamasee is pictured in this issue, as written by Grace Ward (Mrs. F. H. H.)

Calhoun, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of South Carolina, who has been called "Mother of Tamasee." She is author of the booklet, "Tamasee's First Decade, 1914-1924." The first building at Tamasee was named for her.

The other Approved Schools will be written up in turn in our Magazine, as prepared by authors especially well suited for the tasks in their respective States. The Editorial Department is very proud of this series, and feels the stories will not only inform our members and outsiders more explicitly concerning our splendid accomplishments and objectives at the schools but will also inspire readers to do more and more for our fourteen approved institutions that are doing so much for patriotic education.

* * *

Much progress, under the direction of the National Magazine Chairman, is already being made in obtaining subscriptions and advertisements for our Magazine, but much more must be done to get it on a self-supporting basis. The aid and interest of all our members everywhere is urged.

We particularly recommend that members give the Magazine to friends as Christmas gifts. An attractive gift card will be sent to the recipient, bearing the donor's name. This will help increase the income so sorely needed to bring the Magazine out of its long-time red ink record.

A Junior Member left recently for a Junior College in her State, and before leaving home she subscribed to the Magazine and asked that it be sent regularly to her College address. "I want to keep up with D. A. R. news and projects while I am away from my Chapter," she said, "and I also want my school friends to see what an excellent Magazine our Society has and what splendid work our Society does along so many historical, educational and patriotic lines."

From the Magazine Chairman

(Continued from page 967)

Our Magazine would joy spread
If to our friends were sent
Then choosing gifts no more we'd dread
And very little money spent.

(MRS. WILL ED) HOY L. GUPTON.

MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING

October 11, 1950

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a. m., on Wednesday, October 11, 1950.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, read scripture and offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trehwella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Williams, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Rowland, Miss Gibson, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Burns, Dr. Jones, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Anderson. *State Regents:* Mrs. Fallaw, Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Braerton, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Odom, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Friedli, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. von der Heiden, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Beeaker, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Venable, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Cook, Miss Horne, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Padgett, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Gup-ton, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Southgate, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Hale. *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Moseley, England.

As this was the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the National Society, the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, was asked to review briefly the founding of the Society, and she read from the October issue of the magazine the article by the President General, Mrs. Patton.

The President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, read her report.

Report of President General

In this my first report to you, I submit a recording of my stewardship. My first official act was having the pleasure of being with you at our Board Meeting on April 22 following the Continental Congress, after which I took greetings to the C. A. R. National Convention.

On Sunday, April 23, I was the guest of Mrs. H. B. Diefenbach at the dinner of the Association of State Presidents and Charter Members of the U. S. Daughters of 1812. On April 25, I was the guest of Senator and Mrs. John W. Bricker at a dinner party.

The days which followed were busy ones at the office, being filled to the utmost with the pleasant duty of letter writing and laying plans for the

summer work incidental to the formation of committees and the multitudinous details connected with printing, planning and scheduling for State Conferences and other events of the future. This work was pleasantly interrupted by the acceptance of an engagement or two.

Tuesday, May 2, I was the guest of the Women's Luncheon at the 38th annual meeting, United States Chamber of Commerce, followed by a tea at the Brazilian Embassy.

On May 12, it was my pleasure to be a guest at the formal opening of Gunston Hall, in Virginia.

May 14 to 20: Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Vice President General, and I were house guests of the Tennessee State Regent, Mrs. Will Ed Gup-ton, in Nashville, Tenn. Among the many social courtesies extended us were D. A. R. functions.

Mrs. Gup-ton entertained at a tea, the 200 guests including Honorary State Regents, State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. The Davidson County Regents Council, consisting of 13 chapters, entertained with a reception of some 300 guests at the Hermitage Hotel. Other chapters of the Cumberland District honored us with a luncheon in Columbia and a brief visit at the home of President James K. Polk.

On May 25, I was the guest of Miss Lillian Chenoweth at the Washington Political Study Club, held at the Mayflower Hotel.

The Society's awards to United States Service Academies occurred in June. It was a matter of regret that I was personally unable to be present but our Society was represented by Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General, who presented the award at the United States Naval Academy of a \$100 Kodak to the winner, Midshipman Robert Rawson Monroe, of Knoxville, Tenn. This ceremony was on May 31.

On June 2, Mrs. Rex likewise presented the Society's award at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., to the winner, Midshipman Linden Underwood Kibler, of Madison, N. J., a \$100 Savings Bond. On June 4, Mrs. Rex presented the Society's award of binoculars at the United States Military Academy to Cadet Stanley Eric Reinhart, Jr., of Polk, Ashland Co., Ohio. The Society's award to the United States Merchant Marine Academy of a U. S. Savings Bond was awarded to Midshipman Edward B. Ory. This award was sent to the Academy at their request.

In June, I found myself back in Ohio and attended the Ohio D. A. R. State Board on the 7th, also the Regents' Meeting on the 8th.

On June 14, for my homecoming, the Columbus and Ann Simpson Davis Chapters planned a party in my honor at the Columbus Country Club. This was a beautiful affair with reception and tea. The past State Regents, State Officers, State Chair-

men and Chapter Regents came from every section of the State. We were honored with the presence of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Ohio's Honorary President General. Mrs. John S. Heaume and Mrs. Asa C. Messenger, past State Regents, were also present. This event marked the 50th anniversary year for Columbus Chapter.

Back to Washington for a few days and then on to Valley Forge, Pa., where on June 19, the President General re-laid the cornerstone of the Memorial Bell Tower at an impressive ceremony, attended by the present Cabinet Officers, Honorary President General, and other D. A. R. leaders. This project was started in the administration of Mrs. William H. Pouch, who brought greetings and spoke at the corner-stone re-laying. Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, under whose administration the project likewise continued, sent greetings, as did Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, past Historian General. Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, past Historian General, gave a brief greeting, as did also Mrs. William C. Langston, past National Chairman. Dr. John A. Fritchey, Registrar General, N. S., S. A. R., and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, National Vice President Presiding, N. S., C. A. R., completed the list of those bringing greetings.

Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General, presided; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Vice President General and Chairman of the Valley Forge Committee, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, past Treasurer General, led the National Anthem. The addresses of welcome were given by Dr. John Robbins Hart, Rector, Washington Memorial Chapel, and Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania. Response was made by Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General. Your President General gave the principal address. Mrs. J. Robert Gracey, Regent of the Col. Josiah Smith Chapter, sang an appropriately beautiful solo.

Many interested Daughters journeyed to the scene for this ceremony. This event marked the start toward final completion of the Memorial Bell Tower, housing the 49 Bells of the great Carillon at Valley Forge—our foremost historic shrine.

On June 20, in Washington, we held our Executive Committee Meeting. Days of work at the desk in Washington followed this meeting.

Your President General has been appointed on the Ohio Sesquicentennial Advisory Committee. She has been asked to serve as an Advisory Member of the American Cancer Society and as a member of the International and National Music Committee. Also as a member at large of the United States Flag Foundation.

It is with sadness I record the passing of the husband of our former President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne. On August 4, it was my sad duty to journey to Brookville, Ind., to attend the funeral services for Judge Roscoe C. O'Byrne. The sympathy of the entire Society is expressed to Mrs. O'Byrne in her great loss.

From August 21 through 23, I had the privilege of serving as a member of the Awards Jury of the Freedoms Foundation School awards program at Valley Forge, Pa. The "credo" of this foundation is to emphasize to people of all ages and classes our American Way of Life in its various phases. This foundation is truly an American institution and is to be commended for its pur-

poses and aims as well as for its accomplishments.

On Tuesday evening, August 25, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Vice President General, and I attended the symphonic drama, "Faith of Our Fathers" as guests of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission. Preceding the performance, our National Society was recognized publicly as a great organization for special commendation by a Sesquicentennial official and as your President General, I was presented with a sterling silver Sesquicentennial medal. It was my privilege to reply briefly from the platform of the large amphitheater.

Carrying out the precepts of one of our resolutions, we sent copies of Congress Resolutions to over one hundred of the electors of the Hall of Fame 1950 election, giving the Society's resolution of its endorsement that Susan B. Anthony be elected to the Hall of Fame.

Meanwhile, the Directory of National Committees was assembled, giving the roster of all committee workers for the coming year.

The third edition of the illustrated booklet, Highlights of Program Activity was revised and is now published for your use. Before undertaking re-publication of this booklet, all states were consulted as to the proposed plan of having chapters purchase and present the booklets to new members at chapter meetings. This plan met almost unanimous response from the states. These booklets are now ready for distribution and State Regents are asked to urge chapters to place their orders promptly, after they compute their needs. Letter of detail to states will follow. This revision was made by Mrs. Marguerite Schondau, Administrative Secretary, who originated the booklet.

The *Press Relations Digest* is being sent to you monthly and is of current interest to all D. A. R. workers.

I do wish to express my sincere appreciation to Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau for her kindness and cooperation in continuing, at my request, as Editor of our Magazine until September 1st, and for her wise advice and helpful suggestions to her successor. Miss Gertrude S. Carraway has succeeded her as Editor, without salary, and with the same expense account as Mrs. Brosseau has recently been receiving.

The Handbook is being revised.

Items covering *National Defense News* will be found in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE as well as *Press Relations Digest*.

On September 16, it was a distinct experience to be present at the meeting of the United States Bar and Canadian Bar Association, when our Society was asked to participate at the Naturalization Proceedings in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. At this outstanding ceremony, preceding the conclave of the American Bar Association and the Canadian Bar Association, which many visiting attorneys attended, our Society was featured on their interesting program by a brief address from your President General. The Attorney General of the United States, Hon. J. Howard McGrath, made the principal address. Mr. John L. Murff, District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, presented Petitioners for Naturalization.

This was an outstanding experience and a genuine tribute to the D. A. R. for its help to the new citizen, through the effective efforts of our Committee on D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, of the District of Columbia.

Present at these ceremonies with me were Mrs. James D. Skinner, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Fred W. Holt, D. C. State Chairman, D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, and a number of other D. A. R. members.

The 163rd anniversary of Constitution Day, September 17, was celebrated in Washington, D. C., by the D. C. D. A. R. in the Auditorium of the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution. It was an inspiring, commemorative event, and it was my privilege to be present, together with several other National Officers. Miss Faustine Dennis, State Historian of the District of Columbia, presided and Mrs. James D. Skinner, State Regent, brought greetings and introduced the guests.

On September 19, I attended the Women's Advisory Council, National Organizations Branch, Department of Defense, at its meeting in the Pentagon Building in Washington. Here again was I conscious of the wealth of material to be absorbed and disseminated for the good of our national whole. Leaders of national women's organizations were given a picture of the present world situation from the military point of view—the planning to be done—and the enlistment of their help sought to spread such information among the respective memberships.

On Sunday, September 24, I represented the National Society at the services held by the American War Mothers at Arlington Amphitheatre, at the Tomb of America's Unknown Soldier.

On September 28th, I attended the Fall Meeting of the New Jersey State Society in Atlantic City. Many were in attendance at this fine meeting, where the theme centered on National Defense. Mrs. Ralph Weller Greenlaw, State Regent, presided ably. The meeting was outstanding and particularly informative. The State Regent entertained at dinner for Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General, and myself, together with members of the State Board, past National Officers and Honorary State Regents. Mrs. Becker spoke at the evening meeting on World Government. Friday morning, Mrs. Goodfellow entertained with a breakfast party. The State Luncheon was well attended, as was the afternoon meeting which I addressed.

It was my pleasure to be the guest of the Indiana State Conference at Indianapolis on October 3-4. The opening meeting was held in the beautiful War Memorial Building. Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent, presided over this fine conference, which marked the 50th anniversary of the State Society. The State Regent entertained Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, Chaplain General, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Vice President General, Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent of Michigan, the State Board Members and myself at luncheon on Tues-

day. On Tuesday evening, we were entertained for dinner, preceding the evening meeting, which was well attended. It was a pleasure to speak at this meeting, after which a reception followed. Reports were given in the morning, followed by the Junior Luncheon. In the afternoon I made a tape recording over Radio Station WIRE, which was scheduled to be broadcast on the news program early that evening. It was a keen disappointment not to be able to remain for their banquet that evening and to see the many dresses of fifty years ago which members were to model.

Back to Washington to attend to the various matters incidental to our National Board Meeting. Since assuming this office in April, I can assure you the days have been filled but to serve our National Society has been a privilege.

MARGUERITE C. PATTON, *President General*.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

Immediately after the Continental Congress, your First Vice President General attended the Board Meetings in April, June and October; also the Executive Committee meetings of those months. She was luncheon hostess to the Cabinet on June 20.

On May 6, she was house guest of the new State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Thomas Lee, and attended a beautiful chapter luncheon honoring the new Regent. On May 16-18 she represented the President General in Atlantic City at the S. A. R. Congress. A very worthwhile meeting with excellent speakers. On May 31, she was in Annapolis at the Naval Academy and there she represented the President General, presenting to Midshipman Robert Monroe, the D. A. R. award. On June 2, she was at the New London Coast Guard Academy making the award to Cadet Lynden Kibler. She was the houseguest of Mrs. Harry Morse, whose chapter awaited the arrival of the First Vice President General and served a beautiful tea. On June 4, she was at West Point Military Academy. After the thrilling experience of reviewing the Dress Parade, the First Vice President General presented the award to Cadet Eric Reinhart, Jr.

On June 6, she went to George Washington Hospital to participate in the dedication of the room in memory of Mrs. Howard Hodgkins. General Grant accepted the \$3,000 gift for the hospital.

On June 9, she attended the Laurel, Maryland, Chapter meeting. On June 29, she attended the Assumption, Illinois, chapter meeting as guest of honor.

On July 12, she attended a beautiful tea by her own Wichita Chapter in her honor.

During August and September she worked on the revision of the Handbook even if the copy came in slowly.

On September 16, she was guest and speaker for the chapter in Eureka, Kansas; on September 22, for the Martha Loving Ferrell Chapter in Wichita, and on September 29, for Eunice Sterling Chapter in Wichita.

October 3rd she enjoyed attending the Antique

Show, sponsored by the John Alexander Chapter, in Alexandria, Virginia.

October 6th she attended the excellent Fall Meeting of the Connecticut Society.

For the many yearbooks received, your First Vice President General is most appreciative.

LEDA FERRELL REX,

First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

Since the beginning of this Administration, your Chaplain General has attended all Executive and National Board meetings, and has taken part in the re-laying of the corner stone at Valley Forge, June 19, 1950.

During the first week in September, she was the guest in Denver, Colorado, of the State Regent, Mrs. Warder L. Braerton, and the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Herschel White. She was a guest at the Indiana 50th State Conference October 3rd, 4th and 5th in Indianapolis, where she had the privilege of hearing the inspiring address of our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton. It was a pleasure to greet our Honorary President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, and all Indiana Daughters in attendance.

Her letter to the State Chaplains asked for their opinion of the need of a Worship Room in the National Headquarters. A room has been offered. It is the Georgia Room on the third floor. No money has been expended. The use of a number of articles given to the Society when Mrs. Rex was Chaplain General has been offered.

Among them are a piece of tapestry, brass candlesticks and a cross. With these as a nucleus we hope that a Worship Room worthy of our Society will be furnished.

HELEN N. BARKER, *Chaplain General.*

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Immediately after the close of the 59th Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the National Board of Management and Continental Congress were written to members of the United States Congress and others specified. Commendatory replies have been received.

The resolutions adopted by the 59th Continental Congress were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

Work was then begun on the compilation of the Congress Proceedings—assembling material, checking, correcting, editing, proofreading, indexing, etc.

Minutes of Regular and Special Board Meetings were written for publication in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. The proof was also read. Verbatim transcripts have been made, indexed, bound and filed.

Motions and resolutions of the above meetings, including Continental Congress, have been typed and copies delivered or mailed to each National Officer, also copied for the Statute Book and indexed.

The minutes of the Executive Committee Meetings have been written, copies having been made and sent to all members of the committee; re-copied for binding in book form, and a temporary index made. Motions affecting the work of any particular office were typed separately and delivered to these offices.

The permanent index to the Statute Book containing all motions and resolutions adopted the past three years by the National Board of Management and Continental Congresses has been made and typed. The book is now ready for binding. The permanent index to the book containing the Executive Committee minutes of the last administration of three years is being made and when completed and typed the volume will also be bound.

Since the last report of the past Recording Secretary General in April, 3,226 membership certificates have been filled in and mailed to members, also 103 commissions to National Officers, Honorary President General, State Regents and State Vice Regents.

Notices of meetings of the National Board of Management and Executive Committee were sent to these members.

Requests for assistance and information have been given prompt and careful attention by this office.

During the summer I revised and compiled the pamphlet, "What the Daughters Do." It is now ready for the printer and will be in distribution within the month.

I attended the rededication of the cornerstone of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, Monday, June 19th.

I was guest speaker at the banquet of the New York State Conference held at Albany on October 4th, and attended the Massachusetts State Meeting held at Swampscott, October 5th. On October 6th was guest of the Connecticut State Conference held at Bristol.

Since assuming this office I have attended all National Board Meetings, Special Board Meetings and Executive Committee Meetings.

EMILY L. CURRIER,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers the work accomplished in my office during the months immediately following the Congress.

Supplies have been mailed to chapters and individuals as listed herewith.

Application blanks, 21,316; Information leaflets, 2,487; Constitution and By-laws, 768; Transfer Cards, 1,625; Reinstatement Cards, 1,073; Applicant's Working Sheets, 12,494; Ancestral Charts, 11,563; What the Daughters Do pamphlet, 5,150; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 1,604; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 525; Miscellaneous, 3,506. Total number of pieces, 62,111.

Orders for the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 84,849. The distribution according to languages follows: Eng-

lish—64,361; Armenian—142; Chinese—479; Czechoslovak—555; Finnish—132; French—933; German—4,446; Greek—280; Hungarian—750; Italian—3,268; Lithuanian—1,017; Norwegian—351; Polish—3,359; Portuguese—109; Russian—2,529; Spanish—1,525; Swedish—277; Yiddish—336. These manual figures show an increase of 33,689 over the same period of last year.

Copies of the resolutions adopted by the 59th Continental Congress, together with the President General's address and three addresses by guest speakers, were mailed at one time to those on our official mailing list. As instructed by Congress the resolutions were sent to the Governor of each State and to all United States Senators and Representatives.

Wrappers for the Proceedings of Congress were addressed and just recently the Directory of Committees was mailed out.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper departments 2,013 communications in reply to which were mailed 1,664 letters and cards. In order to familiarize myself with the work of this office, I have personally reviewed and signed most of the letters which have been sent out.

It was my sad duty to inform the Honorary Presidents General and members of the past and present cabinets of the passing of Judge O'Byrne.

The new edition of the Highlights of Program Activity is now available. Since this booklet gives the Society's work in condensed form, may I stress its use by the states and chapters.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. John M. Kerr, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

Inasmuch as the fiscal year in the Treasurer General's office ends February 28th and the annual report submitted to Congress is of this date, it seemed fitting that the monthly statement as of April 30, 1950 showing the balance in the various funds, should be given to you at this time as this represents the state of the treasury at the time the new administration assumed control. You have been given this monthly statement and I hope that you will place it in your Treasurer General's report of last year for reference.

You will note that the balance in the Current Fund on April 30, 1950 was \$86,431.78. Upon investigation, this office found that the balance in the Current Fund plus any income which might

be received during the summer months, until dues became payable in the fall, would not be sufficient for the running expenses which necessarily come from this fund. This estimate was based on receipts and disbursements for the previous year. It was necessary to request authority from the Executive Committee in June to borrow funds up to the amount of \$50,000.00 from the National Metropolitan Bank. This permission was granted and today I am requesting confirmation from the National Board of Management. To date it has been necessary to borrow only \$27,000.00 which carries a 2% interest charge. \$9,000.00 of this sum will not show in the report of the Treasurer General given to you today inasmuch as this amount was borrowed under date of September 15, 1950, subsequent to the period covered by this report. It is hoped that this amount will be sufficient to carry us through until the yearly dues are received in the Current Fund. For the past three years the Current Fund has operated at a deficit but the balance on hand was sufficient to prevent the necessity of borrowing. In the Auditor's report for the year 1949-1950, it was suggested that this problem be studied, etc.

With larger headquarters we are necessarily called upon to carry a larger staff and expenses increase all along the line. During the past three years, 18 additional employees have been added to the staff, but no additional revenue other than the difference between 35¢ per capita and 50¢ per capita which is only 15¢ per member, has been added to the income. In 1948 when the National dues were increased to \$1.50 per member, the per capita contribution of 35¢ per member for committee work was discontinued. Appropriations for this work are now voted by the D. A. R. Congress and the necessary funds must be provided from the Current Fund.

At the request of the President General, the microfilming of the records has been started and will be continued until we have a complete record of our entire membership file, the ancestors catalogue and perhaps the catalogue in the Library. Two copies are being made and they will be sent to separate locations in the country for safety.

The Financial Statement of the Building Fund which was requested at the April Board Meeting, and a Financial Statement of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower project have been sent to you and are self-explanatory.

If there is anything in the report of the Treasurer General that you do not understand, I hope you will find time to visit my office while you are in Washington and we will be happy to give you the information.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from March 1, 1950 to August 31, 1950.

CURRENT FUND

Balance, February 28, 1950..... \$138,428.14

RECEIPTS

Annual dues.....		\$12,323.00	
Annual dues—applicants.....		5,711.50	
Initiation fees.....		16,255.00	
Reinstatement fees.....		475.00	
Supplemental fees.....		2,445.00	
Application blanks.....		1,138.71	
Catalogues.....		16.00	
Certificates and folders.....		23.00	
Charters.....		90.00	
C. A. R. office.....		125.00	
<i>Commissions</i>			
Canteen.....	\$	8.52	
Insignia.....		184.25	
Medals.....		100.00	292.77
<i>Congress, Fifty-ninth</i>			
Badges.....		88.00	
Concessions.....		1,015.11	
Programs.....		285.82	
Registration fees.....		3,239.00	4,627.93
Constitution Hall Events.....		26,245.75	
Duplicate papers.....		914.45	
Employees' withholding tax.....		11,271.14	
Exchange.....		20.54	
Flag codes.....		206.11	
Genealogical research.....		187.50	
Handbooks.....		597.09	
Highlights.....		57.95	
Historical papers and slides.....		159.46	
Library fees and contributions.....		377.40	
Lineage.....		80.53	
Lineage indexes.....		38.00	
Literature.....		92.43	
Proceedings.....		108.50	
Refund, accident expense.....		751.03	
Regents lists.....		30.00	
Rental of flags.....		26.00	
Returned checks.....		244.25	
Rituals.....		200.07	
Sale of office equipment.....		112.50	
Sales tax.....		36.50	
Sundry sales.....		166.86	
Telephone and telegrams.....		91.00	
Transfer from Petty Cash Fund.....		1,000.00	
What the Daughters Do.....		7.95	
Total Receipts.....		86,545.92	
Loan from National Metropolitan Bank.....		18,000.00	104,545.92
			242,974.06

Refunds

DISBURSEMENTS

Annual dues.....	310.50	
Annual dues—applicants.....	230.50	
Initiation fees.....	490.00	
Supplemental fees.....	21.00	1,052.00
<i>President General</i>		
Services.....	3,312.10	
Postage.....	166.75	
Supplies.....	535.09	
Telephone and telegrams.....	179.78	
Repairs.....	9.23	
Express.....	3.89	
Printing.....	168.30	
Photographs.....	2.52	
Miscellaneous.....	1.91	
Official expenses.....	3,000.00	7,379.57

First Vice President General

Postage.....	\$	3.00
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Chaplain General

Supplies.....		34.17
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Recording Secretary General

Services.....	2,730.03	
Postage.....	351.00	
Supplies.....	118.68	
Repairs.....	3.22	
Express.....	6.98	
Printing.....	1,158.35	
Reporting.....	222.13	4,590.39

Corresponding Secretary General

Services.....	2,581.50	
Postage.....	329.00	
Supplies.....	107.09	
Telegrams.....	2.61	
Repairs.....	42.97	
Printing.....	326.05	3,389.22

Organizing Secretary General

Services.....	2,250.00	
Postage.....	9.00	
Supplies.....	103.83	
Telephone and telegrams.....	19.47	
Repairs.....	6.75	
Express.....	1.39	
Printing.....	77.03	2,467.47

Treasurer General

Services.....	16,712.14	
Postage.....	220.40	
Supplies.....	1,145.41	
Telephone and telegrams.....	43.14	
Repairs.....	125.03	
Taxi fare.....	2.40	
Printing.....	493.94	18,742.46

Registrar General

Services.....	30,053.51	
Postage.....	170.00	
Supplies.....	332.82	
Repairs.....	25.65	
Express.....	2.06	
Printing.....	44.00	30,628.04

Historian General

Services.....	1,993.66	
Postage.....	15.50	
Supplies.....	60.76	
Telephone and telegrams.....	30.71	
Repairs.....	8.50	2,109.13

Librarian General

Services.....	5,370.00	
Postage.....	12.00	
Supplies.....	167.45	
Repairs.....	3.37	
Express.....	3.90	
Printing.....	28.15	
Books, subscriptions, etc.....	66.83	5,651.70

545.92

974.06

Curator General

Services.....	\$ 4,637.85	
Postage.....	19.13	
Supplies.....	179.99	
Telephone and telegrams.....	2.80	
Repairs and cleaning portrait.....	50.00	
Express.....	18.81	
Printing.....	77.11	
Frame work.....	128.00	
Miscellaneous.....	1.00	
Storage.....	7.80	\$ 5,122.49

Reporter General

Services.....	200.00	
Postage.....	13.61	
Supplies.....	64.75	278.36

Business Office

Services.....	2,910.00	
Postage.....	6.00	
Supplies.....	15.86	
Telephone and telegrams.....	2.96	
Repairs.....	18.64	2,953.46

General Expense

Services.....	2,819.27	
Postage.....	3,731.62	
Supplies.....	1,513.26	
Repairs.....	18.00	
Carfare.....	47.25	
Insurance.....	558.40	
Photographs.....	69.94	
Exchange.....	12.91	
Awards, gifts and gratuities.....	698.90	
Stationery.....	14.75	9,484.30

Buildings and Grounds Office

Services.....	750.00	
Postage.....	.20	
Supplies.....	90.80	
Telephone and telegrams.....	6.73	
Repairs.....	2.75	
Express.....	7.13	
Gift.....	5.00	862.61

Genealogical Records

Services.....	1,466.08	
Postage.....	25.00	
Supplies.....	16.54	
Express.....	12.91	1,520.53

Program

Services.....	1,438.00	
Postage.....	33.50	
Supplies.....	26.73	
Repairs.....	1.45	
Express.....	24.65	1,524.33

Buildings Expense

Services.....	25,395.09	
Supplies.....	3,874.05	
Repairs and maintenance.....	1,357.48	
Insurance and license.....	8,678.85	
Moving safe.....	150.00	
Gas and electricity.....	2,652.85	
Heating.....	3,885.74	
Inspection fees.....	54.00	
Water rent.....	188.82	46,236.88

Printing Office

Services.....	\$ 1,950.00	
Supplies.....	244.07	
Repairs.....	2.75	\$ 2,196.82

Telephone and Telegrams

Services.....	963.00	
Telephone and telegrams.....	848.92	1,811.92

Constitution Hall Events

Services.....	6,006.45	
Postage.....	9.00	
Telephone and telegrams.....	46.75	
Photographs.....	27.00	
Taxes.....	10,278.70	
Care of organ.....	100.00	16,467.90

Congress, Fifty-ninth

Services.....	3,975.70	
Postage.....	28.00	
Supplies.....	226.38	
Telephone and telegrams.....	77.75	
Printing.....	2,850.27	
Rental fees.....	145.15	
Firemen's fees.....	198.50	
Amplification.....	415.00	
Artists and speakers.....	1,025.00	
Gratuities.....	250.00	
Tellers' meals.....	488.25	
Badges.....	713.69	
Pages' ball.....	1,022.00	
Flowers.....	140.27	
Reporting.....	354.90	11,910.86

Congress, Sixtieth

Supplies.....		78.64
Application blanks—printing.....		427.50
Auditing and legal fees.....		1,759.17
Duplicate papers—refunds.....		7.00
Employees' withholding tax.....		11,271.14
Flag codes—printing.....		292.47
Handbooks—postage and refund.....		103.00
Historical papers and slides—refunds.....		4.00
Genealogical research—refund.....		20.00
Lineage—postage.....		10.00
Office furniture and fixtures.....		1,353.09
Parliamentarian—services, postage and travel.....		643.46
Proceedings—postage, supplies and express.....		46.31
Returned checks.....		248.25
Rituals—postage.....		10.00
Sales tax.....		51.93
State Regents' postage.....		1,262.00
State Regents' stationery.....		41.66

Appropriations

Committee Maintenance.....	750.00	
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.....	750.00	
Manual.....	5,000.00	
National Defense.....	1,250.00	
Press Relations.....	750.00	
Approved Schools.....	4,000.00	
Magazine.....	12,000.00	
New Building.....	821.50	
*Pension and Retirement.....	13,500.00	38,821.50

Total Disbursements..... \$232,868.73

**Balance, August 31, 1950..... \$ 10,105.33

* Investments totaling \$11,500.00 in U. S. Treasury $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ Bonds of 1959-62 were also transferred from the Current Fund to the Pension and Retirement Fund.

** At August 31, 1950, cash in the amount of \$18,950.00 had been received from applicants who had not been admitted to membership at that date.

PETTY CASH FUND

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	\$ 2,500.00
Disbursements:	
Transfer to Current Fund.....	1,000.00
Balance, August 31, 1950.....	<u>\$ 1,500.00</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

APPROPRIATION FUNDS

Ellis Island

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	28,504.11
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Receipts:

Contributions.....	1,682.93	
Interest.....	485.00	2,167.93
		<u>30,672.05</u>

Disbursements:

Services.....	6,918.28	
Postage.....	103.65	
Supplies.....	1,518.23	
Telephone and telegrams.....	4.25	
Repairs.....	110.23	
Carfare and express.....	18.30	
Insurance.....	208.60	
Printing.....	8.40	
Miscellaneous.....	10.40	
Angel Island.....	180.00	
Congress expenses.....	222.08	9,302.42

Balance, August 31, 1950.....	21,369.63
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Committee Maintenance

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	8,530.26
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Receipts:

Appropriation.....	750.00
	<u>9,280.26</u>

Disbursements:

Approved Schools

Services.....	\$ 65.00	
Postage.....	31.12	
Supplies.....	59.26	
Telegram.....	.87	
Express.....	1.08	
Printing.....	38.00	195.33

Building Completion

Services.....	50.00	
Postage.....	46.00	
Supplies.....	471.22	
Telephone and telegrams.....	58.27	
Express.....	.98	
Printing.....	249.66	
Rental fees.....	35.00	
Chairman's expenses.....	225.00	1,136.13

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[979]

Committee Maintenance

Disbursements:

Radio and Television

Services.....	\$ 95.00	
Postage.....	58.84	
Telephotic and telegrams.....	63.62	
Miscellaneous.....	10.00	\$ 227.46

Student Loan

Express.....	1.57	
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Valley Forge

Photographs.....	23.25	\$ 1,583.74
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Balance, August 31, 1950..... \$ 7,696.52

Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

Balance, February 28, 1950..... 9,633.67

Receipts:

Appropriation.....	750.00	
Sale of pins.....	1,038.35	
Sale of certificates and posters.....	.55	1,788.90

11,422.57

Disbursements:

Refunds.....	10.50	
Postage.....	25.00	
Telephone and telegrams.....	4.49	
Printing.....	97.80	
Awards.....	4,625.00	4,762.79

Balance, August 31, 1950..... 6,659.78

Junior American Citizens

Balance, February 28, 1950..... 5,053.46

Receipts:

Sale of pins.....	155.90	
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5,209.36

Disbursements:

Postage.....	27.00	
Express.....	6.16	
Pins.....	370.26	403.42

Balance, August 31, 1950..... 4,805.94

Manual

Balance, February 28, 1950..... 16,051.40

Receipts:

Appropriation.....	5,000.00	
Sale of copies.....	14.10	5,014.10

21,065.50

Disbursements:

Services.....	465.00	
Postage.....	500.00	
Supplies.....	172.80	
Printing.....	15,626.04	16,763.84

Balance, August 31, 1950..... 4,301.66

National Defense

Balance, February 28, 1950..... 33,646.25

Receipts:

Appropriation.....	1,250.00	
Interest.....	62.50	
Sale of literature.....	1,234.42	
Sale of medals.....	1,110.20	
Sale of pins.....	10.50	3,667.62

37,313.87

Disbursements:

Refunds	\$ 4.13	
Services	6,203.87	
Postage	536.01	
Supplies	824.09	
Telephone and telegrams	61.53	
Repairs	27.65	
Express and carfare	24.18	
Printing	1,445.24	
Contribution	3.00	
Literature and subscriptions	1,071.61	
Medals	290.38	
Travel	72.21	
Meetings	15.00	
Congress expenses	231.00	\$ 10,809.90

Balance, August 31, 1950..... \$26,503.97

Press Relations

Balance, February 28, 1950..... 9,752.93

Receipts:

Appropriation	750.00	
Sale of Press Guides	24.95	
Sale of Press Digest	55.10	830.05
		<u>10,582.98</u>

Disbursements:

Services	1,657.00	
Postage	504.83	
Supplies	56.41	
Telephone and telegrams	37.17	
Printing	1,181.45	
Congress expenses	186.06	
Photographs	302.35	
Subscriptions	9.36	
Press releases	263.75	4,198.38

Balance, August 31, 1950..... 6,384.60

CREDIT FUNDS

Approved Schools

Receipts:

Contributions	14,836.26	
Appropriation	4,000.00	18,836.26

Disbursements..... 18,836.26

Historical Research

Receipts	941.00
Disbursements	<u>941.00</u>

Sundry Contributions

Receipts	200.00
Disbursements	<u>200.00</u>

Tamassee Auditorium

Receipts	785.15
Disbursements	<u>785.15</u>

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools

Balance, February 28, 1950..... 610.27

Receipts:

Interest	310.62
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Balance, August 31, 1950..... 920.89

American Indians

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	\$ 2,557.43	
Receipts:		
Contributions.....	1,638.94	
	<hr/>	
	4,196.37	
Disbursements:		
Scholarships.....	1,457.95	
Transfer to New Building Fund.....	200.00	1,657.95
	<hr/>	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		\$ 2,538.42

Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	600.65	
Receipts:		
Interest.....	36.40	
	<hr/>	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		637.05

Bacone Memorial Scholarship

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	905.25	
Receipts:		
Contributions.....	105.50	
Interest.....	12.50	118.00
	<hr/>	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		1,023.25

Caroline E. Holt Scholarship

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	1,136.86	
Receipts:		
Interest.....	323.08	
	<hr/>	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		1,459.94

Fannie C. K. Marshall Library Fund

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	156.47	
Receipts:		
Interest.....	142.50	
	<hr/>	
	298.97	
Disbursements:		
Services.....	150.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		148.97

Golden Jubilee Endowment

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	2,143.05	
Receipts:		
Interest.....	702.50	
	<hr/>	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		2,845.55

Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	-96.73	
Receipts:		
Contributions.....	12.00	
Interest.....	151.25	163.25
	<hr/>	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		66.52

Grace H. Morris Fund

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	-0-	
Receipts:		
Interest.....	62.50	
	<hr/>	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		62.50

Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	\$ 684.72	
Disbursements:		
Books.....	50.00	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		\$ 634.72

Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	4,303.47	
Receipts:		
Contributions.....	764.70	
Interest.....	6.25	770.95
		5,074.42
Disbursements:		
Scholarships.....		4,100.00
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		974.42

Hillside School Endowment

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	242.14	
Receipts:		
Contributions.....	100.00	
Interest.....	27.50	127.50
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		369.64

Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	869.86	
Receipts:		
Interest.....	318.75	
Redemption, U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds.....	15,000.00	15,318.75
		16,188.61
Disbursements:		
Books.....	294.94	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G.....	15,000.00	15,294.94
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		893.67

Life Membership

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	1,600.61	
Disbursements:		
Refund.....	50.00	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		1,550.61

Magazine

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	7,127.29	
Receipts:		
Subscriptions.....	9,677.10	
Advertisements.....	3,237.69	
Single copies.....	142.98	
Contributions.....	232.50	
Appropriation.....	12,000.00	25,290.27
		32,417.56
Disbursements:		
Refunds.....	18.50	
Services.....	3,490.60	
Postage.....	887.27	
Supplies.....	121.72	
Telephone and telegrams.....	3.45	
Repairs.....	42.99	
Express.....	1.30	
Printing.....	20,626.19	
Rental fee.....	12.00	
Articles.....	580.00	
Editor's expenses.....	800.00	

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[983]

Photographs.....	\$ 5.57	
Prizes.....	80.00	
Commission.....	6.00	\$26,675.59

Balance, August 31, 1950..... \$5,741.97

May Chapman Phillips Fund

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	16.88	
Receipts:		
Interest.....	5.62	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		22.50

Motion Picture Equipment

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	746.69	
Receipts:		
Contribution.....	1.00	
	747.69	
Disbursements:		
Films.....	30.00	
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		717.69

Museum

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	4,986.92	
Receipts:		
Refund.....	8.75	
Contributions.....	138.00	146.75
		5,133.67
Disbursements:		
Repairs.....	518.53	
Furnishings.....	1,378.00	
Dues.....	10.00	1,906.53
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		3,227.14

National Tribute Grove

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	2,330.77
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New Building

Balance, February 28, 1950.....	90,246.31	
Receipts:		
Contributions.....	127,892.64	
Sale of post cards.....	181.58	
Sale of stationery.....	2.70	
Sale of paper weights.....	38.00	
Sale of matches.....	53.05	
Sale of glossies.....	1.00	
Sale of blotters.....	52.30	
Sale of brochures.....	29.50	
Sale of flag holders.....	11.60	
Sale of book ends.....	2.00	
Sale of desks.....	210.00	
Profit on miscellaneous sales.....	217.53	
State room chandeliers.....	100.00	
State room work.....	275.00	
Transfer from American Indians.....	200.00	
Transfer from Current Fund—overpaid dues.....	821.50	
Refund on insurance.....	664.25	130,752.65
		220,998.96
Disbursements:		
Refunds.....	4.90	
Repairs.....	116.96	
Architect.....	10,547.71	
Builder.....	64,246.19	
Interest.....	6,151.72	

Furnishings.....	\$ 7,545.36	
Landscaping.....	50.00	
Auditing.....	350.00	
Payments on loans from bank.....	120,000.00	\$209,012.84
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		\$11,986.12
<i>Pension and Retirement</i>		
Balance, February 28, 1950.....		18,171.69
Receipts:		
Contributions.....	1,897.13	
Interest.....	2,781.86	
Appropriation.....	13,500.00	18,178.99
(Investments totaling \$11,500.00 in U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds of 1959-62 were also transferred from the Current Fund)		36,350.68
Disbursements:		
Pensions.....	7,998.67	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G.....	13,500.00	21,498.67
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		14,852.01
<i>Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties</i>		
Balance, February 28, 1950.....		24,278.58
Receipts:		
Interest.....		232.77
		24,511.35
Disbursements:		
Memorial Continental Hall.....	840.76	
Administration Building.....	159.43	
Constitution Hall.....	9,293.36	
Truck.....	786.00	11,079.55
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		13,431.80
<i>State Rooms</i>		
Balance, February 28, 1950.....		1,917.92
Receipts:		
Contributions.....		5,065.78
		6,983.70
Disbursements:		
Repairs.....	1,071.37	
Furnishings.....	4,025.59	
Express.....	11.94	5,108.90
Balance, August 31, 1950.....		1,874.80
<i>Tamasee D. A. R. School</i>		
Balance, February 28, 1950.....		15,000.00
<i>Valley Forge Memorial</i>		
Balance, February 28, 1950.....		195,782.26
Receipts:		
Contributions.....	5,089.77	
Sale of cards.....	2,007.23	
Sale of cook books.....	2,493.60	
Sale of cards and cook books.....	108.66	
Sale of poems.....	48.75	9,748.01
		205,530.27
Disbursements:		
Refunds.....	16.40	
Services.....	953.98	
Postage.....	202.47	
Supplies.....	22.75	

Telephone and telegrams.....	\$ 63.94	
Printing.....	302.00	
Honorariums.....	20.00	
Prizes.....	300.00	
Express.....	44.41	
Note cards.....	12,351.60	
Architect.....	1,006.18	
Builder.....	40,247.48	
Gate hinges.....	476.00	
Valley Forge Memorial Association.....	5.00	\$56,012.21

Balance, August 31, 1950..... \$149,518.06

Total Special Funds..... \$310,551.11

RECAPITULATION

<i>Funds</i>	<i>Balance 2-28-50</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disburse- ments</i>	<i>Balance 8-31-50</i>
Current Fund.....	\$138,428.14	\$104,545.92	\$232,868.73	\$ 10,105.33
Petty Cash Fund.....	2,500.00		1,000.00	1,500.00
Ellis Island.....	28,504.12	2,167.93	9,302.42	21,369.63
Committee Maintenance.....	8,530.26	750.00	1,583.74	7,696.52
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.....	9,633.67	1,788.90	4,762.79	6,659.78
Junior American Citizens.....	5,053.46	155.90	403.42	4,805.94
Manual.....	16,051.40	5,014.10	16,763.84	4,301.66
National Defense.....	33,646.25	3,667.62	10,809.90	26,503.97
Press Relations.....	9,752.93	830.05	4,198.38	6,384.60
Approved Schools.....		18,836.26	18,836.26	
Historical Research.....		941.00	941.00	
Sundry Contributions.....		200.00	200.00	
Tamassee Auditorium.....		785.15	785.15	
Agnes Carpenter Mt. Schools.....	610.27	310.62		920.89
American Indians.....	2,557.43	1,638.94	1,657.95	2,538.42
Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship.....	600.65	36.40		637.05
Bacone Memorial Scholarship.....	905.25	118.00		1,023.25
Caroline E. Holt Scholarship.....	1,136.86	323.08		1,459.94
Fannie C. K. Marshall Library.....	156.47	142.50	150.00	148.97
Golden Jubilee Endowment.....	2,143.05	702.50		2,845.55
Grace C. Marshall Scholarship.....	-96.73	163.25		66.52
Grace H. Morris Fund.....		62.50		62.50
Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund.....	684.72		50.00	634.72
Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship.....	4,303.47	770.95	4,100.00	974.42
Hillside School Endowment.....	242.14	127.50		369.64
H. V. Washington Library Fund.....	869.86	15,318.75	15,294.94	893.67
Life Membership.....	1,600.61		50.00	1,550.61
Magazine.....	7,127.29	25,290.27	26,675.59	5,741.97
May Chapman Phillips Fund.....	16.88	5.62		22.50
Motion Picture Equipment.....	746.69	1.00	30.00	717.69
Museum.....	4,986.92	146.75	1,906.53	3,227.14
National Tribute Grove.....	2,330.77			2,330.77
New Building.....	90,246.31	130,752.65	209,012.84	11,986.12
Pension and Retirement.....	18,171.69	18,178.99	21,498.67	14,852.01
Reserve for Maintenance.....	24,278.58	232.77	11,079.55	13,431.80
State Rooms.....	1,917.92	5,065.78	5,108.90	1,874.80
Tamassee D. A. R. School.....	15,000.00			15,000.00
Valley Forge Memorial.....	195,782.26	9,748.01	56,012.21	149,518.06
	<u>\$628,419.59</u>	<u>\$348,819.66</u>	<u>\$655,082.81</u>	<u>\$322,156.44</u>

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$305,804.43	
Riggs National Bank.....	14,852.01	
Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General.....	1,500.00	\$322,156.44

INDEBTEDNESS

Current Fund

2% Demand Loans from National Metropolitan Bank (Secured by \$18,000.00 U. S. Treasury Bonds deposited as collateral. Interest payable quarterly.)	\$ 18,000.00
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Building Fund

2% Demand Loans from National Metropolitan Bank (Interest payable quarterly.)	\$200,000.00
2% Demand Loans from National Metropolitan Bank (Secured by \$30,000.00 U. S. Treasury Bonds deposited as collateral. Interest payable quarterly.)	30,000.00
2% Ninety-day Loans from Riggs National Bank, as follows:	
Due September 5, 1950	80,000.00
Due September 18, 1950	150,000.00
Due October 25, 1950	50,000.00
	<u>510,000.00</u>
	<u>\$528,000.00</u>

INVESTMENTS

Current Fund

U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1957 (maturity value \$100.00)	75.00
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Ellis Island Fund

U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, September 15, 1951-53	5,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55	2,000.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954	13,000.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959	20,000.00
	<u>40,000.00</u>

National Defense Fund

U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1961	5,000.00
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Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62	10,500.00
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54	2,000.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954	13,400.00
	<u>25,900.00</u>

Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62	3,000.00
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Bacone Memorial Scholarship Fund

U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1961	1,000.00
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Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund

U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, September 15, 1951-53	500.00
**U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62	13,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69	3,000.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954	9,800.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1955	500.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956	200.00
	<u>27,000.00</u>

Fannie C. K. Marshall Library Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62	1,000.00
U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952	500.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959	3,500.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1960	4,000.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1961	2,500.00
	<u>11,500.00</u>

Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund

*U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62	10,000.00
*U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62	3,000.00

*U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....	\$ 7,000.00	
*U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69.....	10,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....	200.00	
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69.....	500.00	
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954 (maturity value \$550.00).....	407.00	
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value \$125.00).....	92.50	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	11,400.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....	10,400.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.....	5,000.00	\$57,999.50

Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55.....	1,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	3,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1953.....	200.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.....	2,500.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962.....	1,000.00	10,700.00
Capital Transit Co. 4% Bonds, December 1, 1964.....	3,000.00	

Grace H. Morris Fund

**U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....	5,000.00	
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Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....	500.00	
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Hillside School Endowment Fund

U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....	700.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1957.....	1,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.....	500.00	2,200.00

Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund

U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....	9,000.00	
U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952.....	500.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	4,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962.....	15,000.00	28,500.00

May Chapman Phillips Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	500.00	
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Pension and Retirement Fund

Potomac Electric Power Co. 3¼% Bonds, July 1, 1966.....	4,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, September 15, 1951-53.....	25,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62.....	10,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	21,500.00	
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69.....	18,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69.....	23,500.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1953.....	25,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	47,700.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1955.....	28,300.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....	10,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1958.....	3,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.....	13,500.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962.....	13,500.00	243,000.00

Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, September 15, 1951-53.....	10,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55.....	1,800.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	10,000.00	21,800.00
		\$483,674.50

* These investments totaling \$30,000.00 have been deposited with the National Metropolitan Bank as collateral on their demand loans to the New Administration Building Fund.

** These investments totaling \$18,000.00 have been deposited with the National Metropolitan Bank as collateral on their demand loan to the Current Fund.

FRANCES W. KERR,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to make the following report. From March 1st through August 31st vouchers were approved to the amount of \$613,674.38, of which contributions received for Credit Funds amounted to \$20,762.41.

Vouchers were approved for the transfer of \$13,500.00 to the Pension account and for the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds to the amount of \$13,500.00.

The largest disbursements follow:

New Administration Building, \$209,088.90; Valley Forge Memorial, \$56,012.21; Salaries, \$118,053.22; Appropriation funds, \$47,824.49; Magazine, \$26,675.59; Expense of 59th Congress, \$11,910.86; Real Estate taxes, \$10,278.70; Pensions, \$7,998.67; Postage, \$6,559.71.

IMILDA B. WOOLLEN, *Chairman*.

Mrs. Richards moved that the action of the Executive Committee on June 20, 1950, be ratified, authorizing the Treasurer General to obtain a loan for operating expenses from the National Metropolitan Bank, not to exceed \$50,000.00 at 2 per cent interest, collateral to be furnished by U. S. Treasury Bonds owned by the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Goodfellow. Adopted.

Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

We have checked the Treasurer General's report with the Auditor's report and found them in accord.

HELEN B. BARKER, *Chairman*.

Mrs. Barker moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, carrying with it the appending reports of the Treasurer General and the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Welch. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehella, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified, 1,950; number of supplementals verified, 1,320; total number of papers verified, 3,270. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 69; supplementals, 112; new records verified, 400. Permits issued for official insignia, 161; permits issued for miniature insignia, 208; permits issued for ancestral bars, 167.

The constant growth in our Society's membership is a joy to all members. Our work is worthwhile and deserves the active interest of all eligible women. The foregoing report bespeaks not only your interest but the untiring efforts of those in the Registrar General's Office. Few realize the work each paper entails. To have verified such a large number of originals in addition to the unusually large number of supplementals means hours of hard work.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, *Registrar General*.

Mrs. Trehella moved that the 1950 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, presented the following recapitulation of membership figures: deceased, 636; resigned 505; dropped, 700; for reinstatement, 206.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 206 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Browne. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 20th to October 11th:

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Charlotte K. Townsend Owen, Marked Tree, Arkansas; Mrs. Dorothy Stewart Weaver, West Memphis, Arkansas; Mrs. Clifton Collier Walker, Bishop, California; Mrs. Bessie Butler Newsom Armstrong, Winnfield, Louisiana; Mrs. Pearl Miller Tomlinson, Newton, North Carolina; Mrs. Nina McDonald Venters, Richlands, North Carolina; Miss Julia Elizabeth Draughon, Scotland Neck, North Carolina; Mrs. Ida Reynolds Lones, Bearden, Tennessee; Mrs. Emily Thweatt Lechleiter, Brentwood, Tennessee; Mrs. Minnie Edwards Beasley, Centerville, Tennessee; Mrs. Alice Hall Baptist, Covington, Tennessee; Mrs. Home S. McAllister, Covington, Virginia; Mrs. Margaret Hull Huntington, Castle Rock, Washington.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Stella Higgins Phelps, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida; Mrs. Eta Marcella Willis Beasley, Holdenville, Oklahoma; Mrs. Margaret Christie Williams, Glenshaw, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Bramell Hay Frazer, Wythe, Virginia.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointment of Organizing Regents is requested: Mrs. Stella Higgins Phelps, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida; Mrs. Eta Marcella Willis Beasley, Holdenville, Oklahoma; Mrs. Margaret Christie Williams, Glenshaw, Pennsylvania.

Authorizations of the following chapters are requested by the State Regents: Brookhaven, Mississippi; Louisville, Mississippi; Lancaster, Wisconsin.

Authorizations of the following chapters have expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests that they be renewed: Pascagoula and Yazoo City, Mississippi.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: Logan, Carbondale, Illinois; Sully Hill, Devils Lake, North Dakota; Escalante, Price, Utah.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Colonel William Cabell, Balboa Island, California; Jonathan Dickinson, Delray Beach, Florida; West Fork, Bloomfield, Indiana; Rutherford County, Rutherfordton, North Carolina; Margaret Montgomery, Conroe, Texas.

EDITH H. WRIGHT,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of thirteen organizing regents; the reappointment of three organizing regents; the authorization of three chapters; the renewal of two chapter authorizations; the official disbandment of three chapters; the confirmation of five chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewheila. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, read her report.

Report of Historian General

It is with pleasure that your Historian General tenders her report for the period from April to October 1950.

A list of accomplishments would be meager so early in my term of office but from the many letters received the historians are planning to cooperate in all branches of our historical work. All correspondence and requests for information have been given careful and prompt consideration.

Circular letters outlining the historical work were sent to each state historian early in July. Your Historian General stressed the raising of funds for the Bell Tower and requested the state historians to make the locating, marking, and preservation of historic spots one of the principal projects in each state.

Carrying out the resolution adopted by the 59th Continental Congress dealing with the preservation of the famous Old Stone House at 3051 M Street, in the District of Columbia, one of George Washington's Headquarters, your Historian General urged the writing of letters to Senators and Representatives, asking favorable action of Bills S-3232 and HR-7722.

An invitation was accepted to represent our Society at the National Capital Sesquicentennial Committee Meeting held in Washington on September 19th, when matters pertaining to the marking of historic spots was the chief topic of discussion.

Following is a report of several outstanding D. A. R. markings which took place in Louisiana and Georgia. The Bon Chasse Chapter unveiled a marker on Highway 171, one mile Northwest of Mansfield, Louisiana, on June 14, 1950. The outgoing Regent, Mrs. Sequira, writes: "This has been my finest accomplishment and I'm inordinately proud of it."

On September 27th the Gov. Jared Irwin Chapter marked the first jail located in Washington County, Warthen, Georgia.

A marker was placed on the grave of Sergt. Jabez Metcalf, a Revolutionary soldier, buried in Batavia Cemetery, Batavia, New York, by the De-on-go-wa Chapter, on June 10th. The Philadelphia Chapter is marking the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers buried in the U. S. Cemetery in Philadelphia.

It is gratifying to report a record of the history medals sold by Mrs. Robert Sweeny, custodian of our D. A. R. history medals—1,069 medals were sold from September 1949 through June 1950. This shows enthusiastic work in the schools of our Nation.

Two gifts for our Archives were received from Mrs. A. L. Stillwell of the Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter of New Jersey—a Legal Obligation, dated 1783, and an old Deed dated 1751.

Your Historian General presided over the Cornerstone Ceremony of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge on June 19th. This program for the re-laying of the cornerstone featured the Presidents General, Historians General and National Chairmen for the erection of the Bell Tower during whose administrations the Bell Tower has been a D. A. R. National project. Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, gave a stirring address on "Faith in America." Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, spoke on "Memories" and traced the history of the project to the present. A large number of D. A. R. officers, members and friends were present on this historic and memorable occasion.

Since Continental Congress your Historian General has made two trips to Valley Forge, one to York, Pennsylvania, and four trips to Washington in the interest of the Bell Tower; has attended three meetings of Valley Forge Committee and two special meetings with Architect and Contractor. I want to thank the President General, Mrs. Patton, the Hon. President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, the Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, the National Chairman, Mrs. Williams, and members of the Valley Forge Committee for assembling the facts and figures concerning the erection of the Bell Tower which has been sent to you by Mrs. Williams. Compiling this report was no little task.

In addition to the above activities your Historian General has attended three Executive, four chapter meetings as a special guest, five District meetings, one meeting of the Duncan Tavern Board, the Kentucky State Conference, Children of the American Revolution, and guest at the organization meeting of the Ashland Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. It was a privilege to attend the splendid Constitution Day program which was planned and presented by the District of Columbia State Society, with the State Historian, Miss Faustine Dennis presiding.

Together with five other National Officers, your Historian General was a dinner guest of Mrs. Wade Ellis and Miss Luella Chase, following an enjoyable historic pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, Woodlawn, Pohick Church and Rippon Lodge.

It is with pleasure that I am turning over to our Librarian General a genealogy of the Burdge and Allied Families which was compiled by Howard G. Burdge of Conway, New Hampshire. This genealogy represents 40 years of research by Mr. Burdge and carries the Burdge, Strong, Griffith, Goltry, Finney, Ward, Hall, Howard, VanDeusen and Johnston lines back to the ancestor—all have Revolutionary soldiers in their records. It may interest you to know that even the leather binding and engrossing on this book has been done by Mr. Burdge.

I am also happy to turn over to our Librarian General a genealogy of the Davidson and Allied Families, which was compiled and presented by Elizabeth Davidson Harbaugh of Ironton, Ohio. This genealogy represents almost a lifetime of research by Mrs. Harbaugh and traces the Davidsons and kin back to ancient and Bible times. This volume is well arranged and should be of interest to genealogists.

HALLIE EVERETT RUSSELL, *Historian General*.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

The months since my last report have been full of work and interest for the office of the Librarian General. We continue to have many visitors from all parts of the country interested in genealogical research. The lull that at one time prevailed in the library during the summer months and gave the staff a breathing spell to catch up on some of their desk work, exists no longer. With the widely spread interest in genealogical research, that lull ceases to exist since we have been in our new quarters.

My regular letter to State Librarians was sent in July, with list of needed books for our collections and list of book dealers.

The cooperation of the State Librarians and members has been very satisfactory as is shown by the following list of accessions which comprises 392 books, 206 pamphlets and 69 manuscripts.

I have attended the April and June Executive Committee and National Board of Management meetings, and the re-laying of the cornerstone of Valley Forge Memorial Bell tower.

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

Genealogical Records and Sketches of the Descendants of William Thomas of Hardswick, Mass. A. R. Thomas. 1891. From Sierra Chapter through Mrs. Stat T. Bryant in memory of Nathan Thomas.

History of Our Family in America, 1620-1950—Henry and Other Families. Luvia H. Musladin. 1950. From the compiler.

COLORADO

The Fisher-Stombaugh Families and Allied Lineages of Maryland and Pennsylvania 1715-1949. 1950. Compiled and presented by Florence H. Petersen.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The First Forty Years of Washington Society. Margaret B. Smith. 1906. From Miss Kathrina L. Harvey through Capt. Joseph Magruder Chapter.

A Brief History of the Colonial Wars in America from 1607 to 1775. Herbert T. Wade. 1948. From Mrs. W. W. Badgley through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter in honor of Mrs. Robert Clay Sherrill.

Genealogy of the Welsh and Hyatt Families of Maryland and Their Kin. Luther W. Welsh. 1928. From Mrs. Virginia B. Kurtz through Mary Washington Chapter.

The Fisher-Stombaugh Families and Allied Lineages of Maryland and Pennsylvania 1715-1949. Florence H. Petersen. 1950. From Mrs. A. Irving Smith through Dorothy Hancock Chapter.

Presbyterian Church Records of Adams County, Ohio, 1831-1861. From Mrs. William H. DeButts through Col. John Donelson Chapter.

Following 4 books from Mrs. C. F. Rudolph through Frances Scott Chapter:

Bradstreet Pedigree. John Dean & Dean Dudley.

Darling Memorial. C. W. Darling. 1888.

History of the Augusta Church 1737-1900. J. N. Vandevanter. 1900.

The A. M. Cray Memoirs and Memoranda. A. M. Cray. 1915.

Following 5 books from Frances Scott Chapter:
A Genealogical Account of the Family of Townsend. S. D. Townsend.

A Genealogical Record of the Abbe Family of Conn.
The 150th Anniversary of the Congregational Church in Salisbury, Conn., 1744-1894. 1895.

A Memorial Volume of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Town of Windham, Conn. 1893.

The Colgate Family. Russell Colgate. 1935.

Following 2 books from Eugenia Washington Chapter; compiled by Charles A. Fisher:

Early Central Pennsylvania Lineages. 1948.

Early Pennsylvania Births 1675-1875. 1947.

History of the Counties of Lehigh and Carbon, Pa. Alfred Mathews & Austin N. Hungerford. 1884. From Miss Helen C. Sunday through Marcia Burns Chapter honoring the Regent Mrs. John A. Horton.

American and French Flags of the Revolution 1775-1783. F. E. Schermerhorn. 1948. From Miss Edith H. Tryon through Mary Washington Chapter.

Notes and Queries, Historical, Biographical and Genealogical. William H. Eggle, ed. 2 vols. 1896 & 1899. From Miss Helen C. Sunday in honor of Mrs. John A. Horton, Regent of Marcia Burns Chapter.

GEORGIA

Savannah Duels and Duellists 1733-1877. Thomas Gamble. 1923. From Savannah Chapter.

Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution. Vol. 5. 1949. From the Lucy Cook Peel Memorial Committee.

At the Gate: Life Story of Matthew Tyson and Eliza Morning Yates of China. T. Catharine Bryan. 1949. From Mrs. Jessie P. Allen through Atlanta Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Following 66 books from Chicago Chapter:
American Monthly Magazine of the N. S. D. A. R. Vols. 1, 2, 4-59. 1892-1925.

Lineage Book N. S. D. A. R. Vols. 50, 51, 56, 57. 1919 & 1921. (2 copies)

The Coleman Family. 1867. From Katharine A. Bradley & Helen A. Lieberknecht through Genesee Chapter.

The Biographical Record of Henry County. 1901. From Mrs. Ona Orr Bradley through Genesee Chapter.

Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of St. Clair County. A. S. Wilderman. 2 vols. 1907. From Dr. Robert M. Smith in memory of his mother, Eunice Wilderman Smith through Belleville Chapter.

Following 2 books from Illinois D. A. R.:
The Aversy of Groton, Genealogical and Biographical. Homer DeLois Sweet. 1894.

Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois 54th Annual State Conference. 1950.

INDIANA

Indiana Boundaries, Territory, State, and County. G. Pence & N. C. Armstrong. 1933. From Calumet Chapter.

History of John Warner of "Increase." 1635. Hartford, Conn. James A. Warner. 1950. From Mrs. Mable Warner Millikan.

Thomas Price (A pioneer in Posey Co., Ind.) and His Descendants. John E. Cox. 1926. From Mrs. Arthur Payne in loving memory of her mother Margaret M. Sieboldt through Plankeshaw Chapter.

KANSAS

Proceedings of the 52nd Annual State Conference Kansas D. A. R. 1950. From Kansas D. A. R.

Following 2 books from Topeka Chapter:
History of Kansas Newspapers. 1916.

Annals of Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School. Martha B. Caldwell. 1939.

KENTUCKY

54th Annual State Conference, Kentucky Society, D. A. R. 1949-50. From Kentucky D. A. R.

Threlkeld Genealogy. Hansford L. Threlkeld. 1932. From Augustus Threlkeld through Kentucky D. A. R.

LOUISIANA

Following 2 books from Louisiana D. A. R.:
D. A. R. Louisiana State Society Year Book. 1948-49.

Proceedings of the 41st Annual State Conference Louisiana D. A. R. 1949-50.

MASSACHUSETTS

150th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Sterling. 1931. From Mrs. H. B. Estabrook.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi State Society, D. A. R. Report. 1949-50. From Mississippi D. A. R.

MISSOURI

History of Daviess and Centry Counties. 1922. From Virginia Daughters Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colonial Village 1647-1947, Kittery Point, Maine. John E. Frost. 1947. From Ranger Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Experiment in Independence. New Jersey in the Critical Period 1781-1789. Richard P. McCormick. 1950. From the author through Jersey Blue Chapter.

Church Book of the Evangelical United Congregations in Milton and Scipio. From Miss Emilie M. Brown.

NEW YORK

New York Past and Present, Its History and Landmarks 1524-1939. I. N. Phelps Stokes. 1939. From Lord Stirling Chapter.

OHIO

Following 2 books from Mrs. Zoe C. Loomis through Lakewood Chapter:

Jacob Oberholtzer Genealogy. E. S. Loomis. 1931. *Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America and His Antecedents in the Old World.* E. S. Loomis. 1908.

Proceedings of the 51st Annual State Conference, Ohio Society D. A. R. 1950. From Ohio D. A. R.

Some Ten Generations in America of Jacobus Jansen Van Eiten—Immigrant. Eva A. Scott. 1950. From the author through Mahoning Chapter.

Henry Horn and His Descendants. Ivy H. Horn & Clara C. Stover. 1949. From Clara C. Stover.

Maineville, Ohio History, 100 Years as an Incorporated Town, 1850-1950. From Ohio D. A. R.

PENNSYLVANIA

West Chester Sesqui-Centennial 1799-1949. 1949. From Mrs. Emma P. Gilbert.

Just Me. An Autobiography. Ann E. Sterling Neely. 1949. From Philadelphia Chapter.

Following 2 books from Miss Angeline J. Sober through Fort Hand Chapter:

Early Records of the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations of Westmoreland and Armstrong Counties. William Weinell & Jacob Zimmerman. 1950.

Genealogical Notes Taken from Old Newspapers of Greensburg, Westmoreland County. Mrs. John C. Sober and Angeline J. Sober. 1950.

Atlas of Clarion County. 1877. From Miss Alma Blackmon through DuBois Chapter.

The Salem Evangelical, Lutheran and Reformed Church, Pleasant Hall. 1950. From Franklin County Chapter.

TEXAS

Proceedings of 51st Annual State Conference, Texas Society, D. A. R. 1950. From Texas D. A. R.

A History of the Heverly Family. Neal F. Mears. 1945. From Texas D. A. R.

VIRGINIA

Colonial Surry. John B. Boddie. 1948. From Col. William Allen Chapter.

The Descendants of Gabriel Jones of Essex and Culpeper Counties. Mildred C. Jones. From Mt. Vernon Chapter.

The Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappaheite, Gloucester County, 1652. William C. Stubbs. 1902. From Miss E. Linwood Stubbs and Mrs. Anna C. S. Boswell through Williamsburg Chapter.

My Rappahannock Story Book. Mary E. Hite. 1950. From Virginia D. A. R.

WISCONSIN

Biographical History of LaCrosse, Trempealeau and Buffalo Counties. 1892. From Fort Perrot Chapter.

History of Wood County. G. O. Jones & N. S. McVean. 1923. From Ah Dah Wa Gam Chapter.

WYOMING

Wyoming Cattle Trails. John K. Rollinson. 1948. From Washakie Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Descendants of George Boothe 1737-1813, Montgomery Co., Va. 1948. Compiled and presented by Lucian D. Booth.

Following 10 books from Mrs. Russell J. Bergen, through Governor Norborne Berkeley Chapter, D. A. C.:

Location of Graves in Berkeley Co., W. Va. of Revolutionary Soldiers and War of 1812.

Location of Graves in Berkeley County, W. Va. of Union Soldiers.

Location of Graves in Martinsburg, W. Va. of Confederate States Army Soldiers.

Location in Berkeley County, W. Va. of Confederate States Army Soldiers.

Location of Graves in Berkeley County, W. Va. of World War Soldiers.

General Daniel Morgan, Citizen-Patriot-Revolutionary War Hero-Congressman.

Wills of Early Settlers of Berkeley County, W. Va.

The Henkle Family. H. L. Alexander.

List of Family Graveyards in Jefferson Co., W. Va.

West Virginia Eastern Panhandle Bible Records.

Some Maryland Baxters and Their Descendants. Allan S. Humphreys. 1948. From the author.

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Clarence E. Carter. Vol. 17. 1950. From the compiler.

Dibble Family. Van Buren Lamb. Vol. 1. 1930-1950. From the author.

Vestry Book of the Upper Parish, Nansemond County, Va. 1743-1793. Wilmer L. Hall, ed. 1949. From Virginia State Library.

National Society Daughters of Colonial Wars. 1941-50. From the Society in the District of Columbia in honor of Mrs. Joseph B. Paul.

The Genealogy of Calvin Goddard Bennett of Cypsum, Kansas. 1945. Compiled and presented by John C. Wright.

Ancestry of Carolyn Gail Skinner. Compiled and presented by Eugene E. Skinner.

Journal of the Senate of Virginia October Session, 1792. 1949. From Virginia State Library.

Genealogy of John Wesley Stauffer 1846-1923 and Mary Jane Richardson Stauffer 1846-1912 and Their Family. 1949. Compiled and presented by Charles A. Stauffer.

Elijah Blaisdell of Amesbury, Mass., 1740-1768/9 and His Descendants. 1949. From the author, James Arnold Blaisdell.

History of Bulser Hess 1747-1806 and Descendants. 1950. From the author Frank E. Hess. 2 copies.

Roster of the Society of the Cincinnati. 1950. From the Society.

Archives of the State of New Jersey. Vol. 42. 1949. From the New Jersey State Library.

The Manning Families of New England and Descendants. W. H. Manning. 1902. From Miss Caroline Gilmore Kniesly, C. A. R.

Fifty-ninth Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R. 1950. From the Society.

Mistresses of the White House. Irene H. Gerlinger. 1950. Following 52 books from Mrs. Hilda C. Griffith in memory of her father Jesse C. Bowen:

Essays on English Surnames. Mark A. Lower. 2 vols. 1875.

Concerning Genealogies. Frank Allaben. 1904.

History of Christian Names. 2 vols. 1863.

A Treatise on the Law Concerning Names and Changes of Name. A. C. Fox-Davies & P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton. 1906.

An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names. William Arthur. 1857.

"What's in a Name?" Being a Popular Explanation of Ordinary Christian-Names of Men and Women. T. N. Nichols. 1859.

Genealogy of the McKean Family of Pennsylvania. Roberdeau Buchanan. 1890.

Indexes to Irish Wills. W. P. W. Phillimore. 3 vols. 1909.

List of Titles of Genealogical Articles in American Periodicals and Kindred Works. 1899.

References to English Surnames in 1601 & 1602. F. K. & S. Hitching. 1910 & 1911.

The American Genealogist Being a Catalogue of Family Histories. 1900.

Index to American Genealogies. Joel Munsell. 1900.

Life of the Hon. Thomas McKean. Roberdeau Buchanan. 1890.

A Dissertation on the Proper Names of Panjabia, with Special Reference to the Proper Names of Villagers in the Eastern Panjab.

British Family Names. Henry Barber. 1903.

The International Genealogical Directory. 4 Nos. 1907, 1909-1911.

An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Bethunes of The Island of Sky. 1893.

Royal Descents: Scottish Records. 1908.

Quarter Sessions, Seize Quarters, etc. 1909.

The Records of Naval Men. Gerald Fothergill. 1910.

The Parish Register. William Bradbrook. 1910.

Some Special Studies in Genealogy. 1908.

The Churchyard Scribe. Alfred Stapleton. 1908.

Chancery Proceedings. G. F. T. Sherwood. 1908.

The Genealogist's Legal Dictionary. Percy C. Rushen. 1909.

McKean Genealogies from the Early Settlement of McKean or McKeens in America to the Present Time. Cornelius McKean. 1902.

A Handbook of Practical Suggestions for the Use of Students in Genealogy. Henry R. Stiles. 1899.

The International Genealogical Directory. 1909.

Supplements 1900 to 1908 to the Index to Genealogies Published in 1900. 1908.

D. A. R. Lineage Book. Vol. 13. 1896.

Crofton Memoirs, An Account of John Crofton. Henry T. Crofton. 1911.

Historical and Genealogical Miscellany of New York & New Jersey. John E. Stillwell. Vol. 2. 1906.

The Historical Bulletin. Vols. 2-9. 1903-06.

Grammar of American Surnames. 1898.

Suffolk Surnames. N. I. Bowditch. 1858.

Names and Their Meaning. Leopold Wagner. 1892.

Following 21 books purchased from the Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

Abstracts of Ulster Co., N. Y. Will Books E. & F. Louise H. Zimm. 1949-50.

The Life of George Mason 1725-1792. Kate M. Rowland. 2 vols. 1892.

Alabama Records. K. P. Jones and P. J. Gandrud. Vols. 112-114. 1950.

Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine Cumulative Index. Vols. 1-10.

Index of Wills for New York County, N. Y. from 1851 to 1875 inclusive. Ray C. Sawyer. Vol. 1. 1950.

The Huguenot. Nos. 9, 11-14. 1937-1949.

Origin of the Counties of the United States. F. D. Halverston. (2 copies)

The Life of Dr. Peter Fayssoux of Charleston. S. C. C. G. Davidson. 1950.

Wolcott Genealogy. A. Bohmer Rudd. 1950.

History of Platte County, Nebraska. Margaret Curry. 1950.

Us Maddys. Olive Maddys.

Records of the State of Connecticut. Vols. 5 & 7. 1943 & 1948.

PAMPHLETS

ARIZONA

Arizona Highways. April 1941. From Elizabeth Oldaker.

ARKANSAS

Dr. N. A. Davis and His Family. Irene D. Galloway. 1949. From Mrs. Charlotte G. Friereson.

CALIFORNIA

Genealogical Tables of the Johnson Family. 1893. From Mrs. John S. Conway.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Nellie P. Lutes through Cahulla Chapter:

Francis West of Duxbury, Mass. and Some of His Descendants. Edward E. Cornwall. 1906.

The Preston Genealogy, Orange County Branch and Life Sketch of the Compiler. David C. Preston. 1913.

COLORADO

Genealogy of the Dauchy Family. From Mrs. Grace D. S. Bell through Colorado Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

Following 2 pamphlets from Connecticut D. A. R.:
Fifty-seventh Annual State Conference of the Connecticut D. A. R. 1950.

Connecticut D. A. R. Year Book. 1950-51.

DELAWARE

Following 3 pamphlets from Colonel Hazlett Chapter compiled by George V. Massey:

Massey Bible Records. 1948.

Heverin Bible Records. 1949.

The Simpsons of Paxtang and Sunbury, Pa. 1949.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Diehl Family from about 1700 to 1926. From Miss Amy R. Ross through Colonel John Washington Chapter.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. C. F. Rudolph through Frances Scott Chapter:

Brief History of the Barber Family. C. Barber. 1895.

Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church, Steele's Tavern, Va. 1837-1937, History and Manual.

FLORIDA

A Genealogical Record of the Davis, Swann and Cabell Families of North Carolina & Virginia. T. F. Davis. 1934. From Mrs. T. F. Davis.

Col. Stephen Balliet, Soldier, Patriot and Statesman of the Revolution. James B. Laux. 1918. From Miss Esther B. Balliet.

ILLINOIS

William Andrews Family in America 1633-1938. Frank H. Andrews. 1938. From Eliza H. S. Stamm & Amy L. Stamm through Geneseo Chapter.

INDIANA

A Sketch of the Life and Character of Deacon Nathan Beers. S. W. S. Dutton. 1849. From Piankeshaw Chapter.

KANSAS

Following 15 pamphlets from Topeka Chapter:

The Story of Home on the Range. Kirke Mechem. 1949.

Early Kansas Churches. E. R. DeZurko. 1949.

Inscriptions on Kansas Historical Markers. 1940-41.

Kansas Newspapers and Periodicals. 1950.

Bulletin of The Shawnee County Historical Society. Vols. 1-3. 1946-50.

Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. From Mrs. Vernon E. McArthur.

MASSACHUSETTS

Manual of the First Congregational Unitarian Society, Sterling, 1742-1925. From Mrs. H. B. Estabrook.

Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1950-51. From Massachusetts D. A. R.

MICHIGAN

Genealogy of the Ezra D. Stanard Family from 1740 to 1943. From Lois T. Bowman.

MISSISSIPPI

The Journal of Mississippi History. Vol. 11, Nos. 2 & 4; Vol. 12, No. 1. 1949-50. From Mississippi D. A. R.

NEW JERSEY

Oratam of the Hackensacks. Geraldine Huston. 1950. From Kathryn DuBois in honor of Mrs. Paul Duryea.

NEW YORK

The Call Family. Helen I. J. Soper. 1939-44. From Mrs. Marjorie Ford.

The Widening Way, History of Olean. Margaret J. Anderson. From the author.

OHIO

Following 3 pamphlets from Ohio D. A. R. through Mrs. Russell M. Bowers, State Librarian:

Capt. Walter Gendall of North Yarmouth, Me. Charles E. Banks. 1880.

Memoir of Timothy Farrar with a Sketch of Mrs. Sarah Farrar. Samuel Lee & A. P. Peabody. 1875.

A Brief Memoir of Rev. Giles Firmin One of the Ejected Ministers of 1662. John W. Dena. 1866.

OKLAHOMA

Directory of Committees 1950-51 Oklahoma Daughters of the National Society, D. A. R. From Mrs. Virgil Browne.

PENNSYLVANIA

John P. Nields 1868-1943. From Mrs. Emma P. Gilbert.

Memorial Booklet of Re-Dedication of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church. 1950. From Florence S. McIlvaine through Washington County Chapter.

Sequicentennial of the First United Presbyterian Church, Burgettstown. 1950. From Washington County Chapter.

150 Years of The Presbyterian Church, West Alexander, 1790-1940. 1940. From Mr. R. E. Kaufman through Washington County Chapter.

150th Anniversary of Ebenezer Methodist Church, Charleroi. 1950. From Rev. Wilbur P. Blackhurst through Washington County Chapter.

TEXAS

Following 3 pamphlets from Texas D. A. R.:
Association of the Heath Family in America.

The Gibbs Family Bulletin. No. 5. 1925.

A Brief Narrative of the Hutchinson Family. Joshua Hutchinson. 1876.

WEST VIRGINIA

Following 2 pamphlets from Bee Line Chapter in honor of the Regent, Mrs. Frank L. Bushong:

Historic Harpers Ferry in Jefferson Co. Charlotte J. Fairbairn.

The Washington Homes of Jefferson Co. Charlotte J. Fairbairn.

National Society United States Daughters of 1812, State of West Virginia Lineage Book. Anne L. Baylor. 1949. From Bee Line Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

The Beldens, Ohio Branch. 1949. Compiled and presented by Zelma B. Bailey.

The John Waters Williams Family of Maryland and Ohio. 1949. Compiled and presented by Jessie F. Williams.

Coppage-Coppedge Family Bulletin. 1950. From Mr. Max Coppage.

Following 2 pamphlets from R. G. Bailey:
The Virginia Brand-Meriwether Genealogy. 1948.

River of No Return. R. G. Bailey. 1947.

The deGraffenried Name in Literature. T. B. deGraffenried. 1950.

A Compilation of the Known Descendants of Thomas and Rhoda (Patterson) Lillard, a Pioneer Family of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. 1930. Compiled and presented by Gerald F. Lillard.

Territorial Days of Indiana 1800-1816. From Indiana Historical Bureau. (2 copies)

The Research Work of the Foster Hall Collection. 1948. From Fletcher Hodges

Report of the Association of Descendants of Ralph Smith of Hingham and Eastham, Mass., Inc. 1949. From the Association.

German New River Settlement—Virginia. U. S. A. Heavener. From Miss Mabel L. Heavener.

1950 Supplement to Bibliography of County Histories of the 3111 Counties in the 48 States 1946-47 Revised Edition. C. S. Peterson, 1950. Purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund.

MANUSCRIPTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following 3 manuscripts from Mrs. W. W. Badgley through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter in honor of Mrs. Robert Clay Sherrill:

Census and Family Records of the Speer (Spear) Family of Md., N. C., and Va.

Census and Family Records of the Wingard Family of Ind. Census Records of the Plymale Family of Va. & W. Va.

Following 7 manuscripts from Mrs. W. W. Badgley through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter:

Rare Records of Revolutionary Days Found at Christiansburg, Montgomery Co., Va.

Data on the Tate Family.

Notes from Adams Co., Pa.

Notes from Cumberland Co., Pa.

Dennig—Cole Family.

Jackson Family.

Rupert—Park Family.

Following 2 manuscripts compiled by Katie R. Mills and presented through Potomac Chapter:

Coy Section of the Ancestry of the Daniel Morris Mills Family, 1941.

Smith Section of the Ancestry of the Daniel Morris Mills Family, 1946.

The Van Hoesen Family 1640-1949. Dorothy Van Hoesen Whitcomb. 1949. From Mrs. Dorothy Hoesen Whitcomb. Regent of Deborah Knapp Chapter through the chapter.

GEORGIA

Data on the Childs Family. From Atlanta Chapter.

KANSAS

Bible Record of Reuben and Elizabeth (Willis) Graves. From Mrs. Harriet G. Hobbie.

MASSACHUSETTS

Bible and Family Records of the Brown Family of Mass. From Old State House Chapter.

NEW YORK

Tombstones in Chamberlin Cemetery, Choconut, Pa. From Mrs. Vere H. Multer.

NORTH CAROLINA

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. James Clifton Moore, the Compiler:

The Raiford or Rayford Family of Virginia and North Carolina.

Line of Mrs. Grady R. Moore through Robert Grady, Sr. of Wake Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Brief Ball Notes. Winifred L. Holman, 1950. From Mrs. Lee Agnew.

Data Relating to Lucinda Westcott 1795-1874 as given in the Stukely Westcott Genealogy by Whitman. From Mrs. Ada Meadows Walster.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Old Cemetery of the North Ten Mile Baptist Church, Amwell Twp., Pa. From Mrs. Stella R. Sproat through Washington County Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Following 4 manuscripts from Miss Margaret E. Drakeford:

Will of Benjamin Haile of S. C.

Will of Robert Miller of S. C.

Tombstone Records in Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Chester Co., S. C.

Bible Records of James W. Miller & Sarah Magill of S. C.

WEST VIRGINIA

Data on the Cork, Chevalier, Wilson and Freshour Lines. From Miss Virginia C. Cork.

WISCONSIN

Supplement to Housholder Records and Notes. 1948. Compiled and presented by Mary S. Zindler.

OTHER SOURCES

Independence—A Pageant of 1776. From Mr. Burton Davis. Following 7 manuscripts from the compiler Mr. James W. Emison:

Reyle-Reiley Family.

Weaver Family.

Raab-Rabb Family.

Sinclair-Blackburn-Buckley Families.

Sinclair Family of Va.

Smith Family of Loudoun County, Va.

Allen Family.

Fife Family of Miss. & Tenn. From Mrs. Courtenay Fraser Fife.

Following 2 manuscripts compiled and presented by Raymond M. Bell:

Early Methodist Church Buildings in the Pittsburgh Conference. 1950.

The Journal of Robert Ayres, Methodist Circuit Rider 1785-1789. 1950.

Dalrymple Genealogy. Compiled and presented by Charlotte F. Kent.

Records of Harrison-Powell Families. From Mr. E. Griffith Dodson.

Marriage and Death Records, 1867-82. Mark Ireland. 1950. From the compiler.

The Turrentine Family. From Arkansas Polytechnic College. Cloward Family. 1949. Compiled and presented by Glannin A. Cloward.

Following 4 manuscripts from Miss Esther Cathell:

Abstract of Will of John Cathell, Sr., Worcester Co., Md. 1818.

Abstract of Will of Levi Cathell, Worcester Co., Md., 1815.

Abstract of Will of Levi Cathell, Worcester Co., Md. 1830.

Selby Family Bible Record.

Following 3 manuscripts purchased from the Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

The Folks of Waukeag—Sullivan, Maine. Grace Limeburner. Nos. 1 & 2. 1950.

Supplement to Orange County, Va. Families and Virginia Wills and Abstracts. W. E. Brockman. 1950.

CHARTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Genealogy of Gen. Sam Houston's Family. From Mrs. G. L. Candler through Mrs. R. E. Ingersoll and the Army and Navy Chapter.

ILLINOIS

The Samuel Larned Keith Family. Laurence P. Keith. 1950. From the author through Mrs. Rossie R. Cox and Kaskaskia Chapter.

VIRGINIA

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PHOTOSTATS

KENTUCKY

Following 2 photostats from Miss Mamie McCann:

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Will of Francis Renoe of Prince William Co., Va.

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NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

SOUTH CAROLINA

Old Homes of York County. From Elizabeth Reed, the compiler.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS

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INDIANA

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KENTUCKY

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MISSOURI

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Births, Deaths and Marriages of Hancock Co., Me.
Deeds of York County, Me.
Town, Church and Cemetery Records of Me. 3 vols.
Census Records of Deer Isle and Isle Au Haut, Me. 1860-80. 2 vols.
Settlers and Settlements of East Penobscot Bay, Me. 5 vols.
Vital Records of Deer Isle, Me., 1785-1865. 2 vols.
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PAMPHLETS

CONNECTICUT

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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FLORIDA

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INDIANA

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KENTUCKY

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Cemetery and Marriage Records of Lincoln Parish. R. B. Pearce & D. Melton. 1949-50.
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WEST VIRGINIA

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John Holt and His Family. 1949-50.
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WISCONSIN

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MANUSCRIPTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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INDIANA

- Mount Carmel Cemetery of Hancock Co.* 1949-50.
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LOUISIANA

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Marriage Records of Ouachita Parish, La. 1949-50.

MISSISSIPPI

- Terry Family of N. C.* 1949-50.

MISSOURI

- Haley Cemetery of Sullivan Co.* 1949-50.
Henry W. & Susan (Latham) Kelly of Moniteau Co. 1949-50.
Ratcliffe Family of Md. & Va. 1949-50.
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NEW YORK

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OHIO

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Arbuckle Family Bible Records, Shelby Co. 1949-50.

PENNSYLVANIA

- Cemetery Records of DeWittville, Chataqua Co., N. Y.* 1949-50.

TEXAS

- Alexander and Alcorn Families.* 1949-50.

UTAH

- Perkins Family of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.* Vol. 2. 1948-49.

WISCONSIN

- Bible Record of George & Elizabeth (Tarblem) Damuth of Sackets Harbor, N. Y.* 1949-50.

CHARTS

PENNSYLVANIA

- Burr-Fanton Ancestral Chart.* 1949-50.
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VIRGINIA

- Ancestral Chart of Emma Louise (Loomis) Starkweather.*

PHOTOSTATS

ARIZONA

- Bible Record of Charles W. & Belle McReynolds.* 1949-50.

MICROFILMS

PENNSYLVANIA

- Oaths of Allegiance of Berks County.* 1949-50.

JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES, *Librarian General.*

The report of the Curator General, Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier.

Report of Curator General

It is a rare privilege to be associated with our very lovely new Museum, and the precious treasures which the loyal Daughters have generously given through the years to make it so outstanding.

During the summer, hundreds of Washington visitors have responded to the invitation on the poster placed on the front steps of Memorial Continental Hall, and have been escorted through the Museum and the 28 Period State Rooms. All have remarked on their beauty.

Labels by the hundreds have been made for the objects now on display in the Museum, and naturally add much to the interest. It was simply impossible to have them ready in time for the opening of Congress, as it took almost superhuman efforts to put the exhibitions in place before the delegates began to arrive.

The Classified Card File has been assembled so that now it is possible to tell quickly how many objects of a certain kind the Museum owns. This file will be invaluable in connection with the setting up of new exhibitions. All of the old Museum files of the past 15 years have been carefully gone over and any important documents relating to our Museum possessions have been placed in the Historic File.

The old Archives Room has been placed at the disposal of the Museum. A large number of pieces of china and glass are now safely stored on the shelves there. Ten exhibit cases which had been rejected by the architect and replaced by ones of suitable design, were given to the C. A. R. for their new Museum.

The Martha Washington portrait has been keyed out, some of the wrinkles in the upper left hand corner of the canvas have been taken out in this process, and the painting has been cleaned, nourished and revarnished. The frame has been antiqued. The cost of the work done on the frame has been borne by the American Liberty Chapter of the District of Columbia.

An additional exhibit of glass has been arranged in a table case in the lower corridor of Memorial Continental Hall.

The most outstanding gifts to the Museum since the last report are Dolly Madison glass and china given in honor of our President General, Mrs. Patton, a Francis Scott Key carving set, and a flip glass from which Revolutionary soldiers were served toddy while on the march.

Ohio has completed its project of redecorating its State Room in Colonial blue. A very thorough job was done as new sanitas was placed on the walls, the old paneling and high rail have been removed from the walls and a chair rail at proper height has been installed. Twin cupboards with glass fronts, Colonial style, have been built in on each side of the fireplace. These cupboards are the gift of the Ohio State Officers' Club, and are the only example of twin cupboards in Memorial Continental Hall. Puce, a popular color in Colonial times, was the color chosen for the exquisite draperies which blend beautifully with the walls and cupboards. The newly arrived gifts of old china and glass are resplendent against the apricot coloring of the backs of the cupboards.

Since the last report regarding improvements in the Maryland Room, the room has been painted a mellow ivory and handsome light blue draperies which harmonize with the rug, have been hung. The original Chippendale chair and three others have been reupholstered.

Outstanding gifts to the Illinois Room include an antique table and mirror, and Early French urns for the mantelpiece. An oil painting and silver bowl which had been on loan have now become permanent property of the room.

Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy and her staff deserve especial mention for their tireless and capable work ever since the new Museum became a reality. They certainly earned their vacations which were staggered during the late summer and the early fall.

GIFT LIST—OCTOBER 1950

California—Sequoia Chapter: gold slide and swivel, Mrs. Abbie Cutler Dyer. Five chapters, \$13.

Connecticut—One chapter, \$10.

District of Columbia—Army and Navy Chapter: photograph of Daniel Webster's decanters for Museum Reference Library, Mrs. James Whitfield. Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter: flip glass, Miss Kathrina L. Harvey. Manor House Chapter: gold baby pin, Miss Lillian Chenoweth. Victory Chapter: bead chain, in memory of Miss Mildred Saunders, Miss Esther H. Johnson. Two piece carving set which belonged to Francis Scott Key, Mrs. George F. Buskie. Pamphlet, "Dresses of the Mistresses of the White House," for the Museum Reference Library, Mr. Raymond Depue. Collection of old lace, bequest of Miss Katherine Scott Hills.

Florida—Princess Hirihiagua Chapter: "Gaudy Welsh" bowl, Mrs. Perle Uhler Titterington. One chapter, \$5.

Georgia—Three chapters, \$15.

Idaho—Mrs. Earl A. Wheeler, \$12.

Illinois—Illini Chapter: Staffordshire coffee pot and 8 wine glasses owned by Dolly Madison, given in honor of Mrs. James B. Patton, President General by Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp, National Museum Vice Chairman. Three chapters, \$4. State Room Gifts: Illinois State D. A. R.: oil painting of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, 8th President General, N. S. D. A. R. (Mrs. Carl Vrooman and her sister, Mrs. Charles Bromwell gave this portrait of their mother to Ill. D. A. R.), silver punch bowl, antique convex mirror, in honor of Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, State Regent 1949-1951, Queen Anne table, in honor of the Vice Presidents General from Illinois, and a pair of antique French urns, in honor of Mrs. William Butterworth, Honorary Vice President General.

Indiana—Four chapters, \$4. State Room Fund: \$179.40 for redecoration of room, Mrs. Edmund B. Ball.

Iowa—Abigail Adams Chapter: quilt, Mrs. Ella B. Chapman.

Kentucky—State Room Gifts: Fort Hartford and Lexington Chapters: mirror, in honor of Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Vice President General 1950-1953. Kentucky D. A. R.: Sheraton sofa, in honor of Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold and Dr. Winona Stevens Jones. Mantel, gift of Mrs. W. F. Glore, in honor of St. Asaph Chapter. Installa-

tion of mantel and fireplace by Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter. Hart Chapter: flag and flagstand, in honor of Mrs. Stephen Davis. Somerset Chapter: metal gate, Mrs. Norman I. Taylor. Andirons, in memory of Mrs. William Rhodes, Sr., Mrs. Norman I. Taylor. Hart Chapter: silver pitcher in honor of Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, gift of Mrs. Stephen T. Davis. Six chapters gave \$150.

Louisiana—One chapter, \$1.

Maine—Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter: Revolutionary flag, Archie Dow through Mrs. Earl C. Wing.

Maryland—Erasmus Perry Chapter: Staffordshire cream pitcher, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hayward, Mrs. Lena B. Peruzzi and Mrs. Nettie I. H. Brougham.

Massachusetts—One chapter, \$1.

Michigan—One chapter, \$5.

Missouri—One chapter, \$1.

New Hampshire—Molly Stark Chapter: wool coverlet, Mrs. Edward B. Stearns.

New Jersey—One chapter, \$3.

New Mexico—One chapter, \$1.

New York—Jonas Bronck Chapter: ivory fan, Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Curator General. Four chapters, \$15.

Ohio—State Room Gifts: Cincinnati Chapter: Liverpool pitcher, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Honorary President General. Columbus Chapter: Spatterware bowl, Chelsea cup and saucer, 2 glass dishes, figure of Little Red Riding Hood, 3 china plates, 2 glass pitchers, 2 whale oil lamps, Mrs. Edward J. Merkle; \$257.07 given by Mrs. Robert S. Young of Los Angeles. (Sofa to be re-covered in memory of Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. Edward Lee McClain who gave sofa.)

Pennsylvania—One chapter, \$1.

Rhode Island—One chapter, \$1.

Texas—Two chapters, \$6.

Vermont—One chapter, \$1.

Washington—Rainier Chapter: wool coverlet, Mrs. D. R. Swem. Thirteen chapters, \$24 for re-covering of Museum chairs.

ADELLA R. KUHNER, Curator General.

Mrs. Danforth moved that the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to write a letter of sympathy for her illness and good wishes from the Board, to Mrs. Kuhner. Seconded by Mrs. Rex. Adopted.

The Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

The Reporter General has as yet scarcely begun her work, since the digest of the Proceedings of the last Continental Congress will be prepared by the capable former Reporter General, Mrs. Millard T. Sisler.

It is a pleasure to report interest in the duties of my office. Many letters have come inquiring as to the scope of the work. The Reporter General has sent out her annual letter to all State Regents and State Historians, and has prepared a form for the records of graves of Revolutionary soldiers. She has personally gotten records from seven old cemeteries.

She has spoken at seven chapter meetings and one council, and has attended three meetings combating the World Federalist movement.

She requests cooperation in her effort to make a special report to the Smithsonian Institution of all work done for American Indians, and asks that a concerted effort be made to collect the records of graves of Revolutionary soldiers, this record to be submitted to State Historians, who in turn condense the report and send it to the Reporter General. She is grateful for yearbooks sent by chapters and states.

FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH,
Reporter General.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Chairman, read the report of the Valley Forge Committee.

Report of Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge

The Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge is not a new subject to us. For some years plans have been discussed as past administrations have done a vast amount of work.

Complying with the action of the National Board of Management of April 1950, a statement of figures has been sent to members of the National Board and to Chapter Regents from the Treasurer General's office. This office worked hard over the statement that the intended amounts be in the proper funds—the memorial fund and the building fund. This is the statement of the status of the finances of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge. You know the plans for the erection of the Tower, the plan for memorials, and now you have a picture of the finances.

We met with Mr. J. O. Shumate representing the George A. Fuller Company, contractors, and with Mr. A. T. Smith, architect, from the office of Zantinger & Borie, Architects. The plans were carefully studied, the estimates discussed and all information pertaining to the building of the Tower analyzed. You have received that story and we sincerely hope that you have studied it. It shows the amount needed (1) to complete the Tower—(2) the amount needed to complete part of the Tower.

Some estimates are 2½ years old. The contractor, Mr. Shumate, tells us sub-contractors are becoming restless because costs have changed in that period of time. If we do not operate on those estimates we lose that opportunity and new estimates will require more money. So we find ourselves in a state of emergency, we must have additional money now.

The statement shows (1) an additional \$150,000 will be required to build to the top of the Tower—(2) an additional \$75,000 will be required if, at this time, we build to the top of the Memorial Room, place the Mosaic ceiling and the cement flooring above it which will act as a temporary roof. The Mosaic ceiling had been secured previously. When you read the Treasurer General's report please realize that the memorial fund is included in the total, the entire amount, of course, cannot be used just for construction.

The *Thank Offering* is purely construction money. In finishing the Memorial Room a place will be provided for the beautiful memorials you have given. If the State Regents will make this emphatic to the members—have them realize this

is something that has to be done now, it is possible for immediate success.

The plans are beautiful, the carved stone now on location at Valley Forge is exquisite, you will be so proud of what you do.

We express sincere appreciation to Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. Smithers, in the Historian General's office; to Miss Anna Price in the Treasurer General's office; the Treasurer General; the Historian General; those of this committee who have come to Washington on various occasions since May first, and very sincere appreciation to you, Madam President General, for the great amount of time given to this committee.

ANITA G. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Welch moved the adoption of Recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee: that the National Society proceed with the erection of the Valley Forge Bell Tower up to and including the Memorial Room ceiling and temporary roof which is approximately a height of fifty feet, which would require approximately \$75,000.00 in addition to the \$90,000.00 now authorized for expenditure. Also to accept the George A. Fuller Company's agreement to final payment for this portion of the work being made within three months after date of completion of same with no interest charges. Seconded by Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams. Adopted.

Mrs. Will Gupton, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, presented an informal report in which she outlined the plans for increasing the subscriptions to the magazine and the income from advertising.

The editor of the magazine, Miss Gertrude Caraway, presented an informal report of the financial status of the magazine, the plans for cutting expenses and increasing income to bring the magazine more nearly to a self-sustaining basis.

Mrs. Browne moved that the National Board of Management, Honorary Officers, National Chairmen, Administrative and Chairmen of Special Committees, be published not less than four times annually in our National D. A. R. Magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Cory. Adopted.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Greetings to each of you as I bring to you the first report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee for this Administration. This Committee, charged with keeping our official home in order, is composed of your Chairman and three members, Mrs. Alice G. Schreiner, Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman and Mrs. Mayberry G. Hughes. Each of these members has been assigned one of the buildings to inspect from time to time. Two meetings have been held at which time reports were received from these members. Even though several inspections have been made, these members have found very little to be done. This shows that our buildings are being maintained in a most efficient manner. The Building Staff, under the able leadership of our Managing Director, Mr. Maynard, and the Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. Cuppett, is a hard working group, greatly interested in caring for our beautiful buildings and grounds in the best possible way.

Upon acceptance of this Chairmanship, I made a complete survey of our buildings. In an effort to curtail maintenance costs, every other light in the corridors has been turned out, also all clerks in the various departments have been requested to conserve on lights in their rooms. A great deal of electricity is used because of the huge motors used for the ventilating system.

Through the kindness of Mrs. A. J. Kress and Miss Phebe Ann Ross of Columbia Chapter, D. C. D. A. R., three sets of beautiful crocheted chair rests have been put on the arms and backs of the chairs in the President General's Office. New drapes and lamps have been purchased for the President General's Office too, making the room much more attractive. Also, the gold plate on the mirror over the mantel is being refinished.

Our largest repair project since the construction of Constitution Hall was undertaken this summer. The stairs in the balcony were made uniform. Non-slip treads of aluminum were placed over them and the floor was painted. The pages' restrooms, the men's restrooms and the basement back corridor have been freshened up with a little paint. More than 200 seat covers in Constitution Hall were turned to insure longer wear. All of the chairs in the Hall will have to be recovered as soon as money is available. Several worn brushes have been replaced and two dimmers installed in the electric switchboard in Constitution Hall. The large bronze doors have been cleaned and wiped down with mineral oil. This is done each year to protect them. Several door checks have been repaired or replaced. There are over 100 door checks in Constitution Hall which prevent the doors from slamming. Each year a dozen of these door checks are replaced or repaired.

The old Ford truck—a World War II product was in need of costly repairs. Because of the outbreak of the Korean War, it was deemed wise to purchase a new truck rather than pay such a great deal for repairing the old one, and, if war continued, we might not be able to purchase one for some time—this was real economy.

During construction of the new building a fire alarm system was installed. The early part of the summer a fire drill was held to acquaint the personnel with the new system.

Several of the trees surrounding the grounds of the building have been pruned, letting more light and air into some of the offices. Last summer our truck was sent to Baltimore for a load of shrubs and evergreens given to the Society by Mrs. James H. Dorsey, a Maryland Daughter and a former National Chairman of Conservation. These have been planted on our grounds by our gardener and they have improved the landscaping. A small enclosed yard has been built for the storage of leaves and grass cuttings. This prevents the leaves from blowing all over the grounds once they have been raked. A water faucet has been installed on the outside of the building for the convenience of the gardener.

Several new valves have been installed in the flush tanks of the toilets used by our colored help. These valves were on order from the early part of World War II and were finally delivered to us this summer.

As a result of the construction of the new building, the basements of all of the buildings were

very dusty and dirty. They have been cleaned and now look quite nice. Door stops on all corridor doors in the new building have been installed. The maids' and porters' quarters have been painted. The roof of the old Administration Building has been repaired and our crew painted it. Considering the fact that it is over 25 years old, it seems to be in fairly good condition. Our crew moved to the new C. A. R. quarters several old museum cases loaned to the National Society, C. A. R., through the courtesy of the Executive Committee, D. A. R.

It has been found practical to have the telephone switchboard moved to the D Street entrance. The Telephone Company is giving us a new switchboard, consequently, there will be no interruption in service. It will give us better protection as every person using that entrance can be checked. Our operator has been in a small room with no window and this new location will be better for her and much more valuable to the Society.

A request came from the American National Red Cross for the use of a room in our building for a large meeting of the Blood Plasma Group. You will recall during the last war, the American Red Cross used most of Memorial Continental building. This request has been granted and they will meet in the Assembly Room, Administration Building on October 18.

From all indications the coming season in Constitution Hall will be the largest in history.

Several people have inquired as to how we heat our buildings. Two years ago we connected our heating system to the U. S. Government system which passes through C Street beside our buildings. Now when heat is desired we merely turn valves to supply heat to the buildings. Our boilers have been removed and that space is now used for storage.

With the additional area of the new building, there is a great need for a larger maintenance crew but today Mr. Maynard is making every effort to keep up the cleaning standard with a small crew in the interest of economy. It is to be regretted that when the new building was constructed, no provision was made for funds to pay for increased maintenance costs. The asphalt tile particularly requires more cleaning and care than the former floors.

My deep appreciation is expressed to our President General for giving me this opportunity to be of further service to our great Society. It is a pleasure to work with and for you Madam President General. It is good to be again closely associated with our Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr. Nine years ago we worked together on the Buildings and Grounds Committee, and I appreciate her fine cooperation.

To Mr. Maynard, Miss Reddington and the entire Building Staff, my sincere thanks for the fine spirit of cooperation and execution of work.

ALICE B. HAIG, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, read her report.

Report of National Defense Committee

It is a pleasure to appear before the National Board of Management, presided over by our most efficient President General whom I saw serving so graciously as First Vice President General during the past three years. It is an honor to be given the opportunity to serve as your National Chairman of National Defense—an opportunity which also is a great responsibility, and which I shall endeavor to meet to the best of my ability.

Since June 1, the National Defense Chairman has made seven trips to Washington; has attended a National Defense meeting in Maryland with the Executive Secretary, Mrs. James B. Lucas; the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia; a meeting under the auspices of the Department of State; and one, representing our President General, called for women by the National Security Resources Board, on October 4th.

Letters and reports to the office and to the National Defense Chairman, personally, from throughout the nation have been most encouraging. Special tribute must be paid to the Florida Daughters for taking a leading role in the removal of the World Government Referendum from the ballot. It is heartening news and inspiring, as was the information that world government resolutions had been rescinded in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and California.

North Carolina reports that the Pledge of Allegiance appeared in 19 state papers on Constitution Day, credit being given to the North Carolina Daughters. Good work and fine publicity.

Letters sent out by the National Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen have been excellent. Please appeal to your Chapter Chairmen to make use of the material sent out from National Defense headquarters. It is factual and timely. Use it.

At the meeting sponsored by the National Security Resources Board on October 4th, the necessity of preparation to meet any emergency that might arise was emphasized. While no immediate attack is anticipated and every effort is being made to avert another world conflict, it is imperative that we be prepared to meet any critical situation. A panic would be disastrous.

Based upon information secured at this meeting, and upon our own policies, your National Defense Chairman recommends the following outline for this administration:

I. Continue to promote Good Citizenship. We must not neglect our youth, if American independence is to survive.

II. Oppose Socialism: State Socialism, World Government Socialism, and Communist Socialism.

III. Cooperate with Civil Defense and National Defense authorities.

1. Urge local officials to speed work on Civil Defense.

2. Insist that women be included on Civil Defense Councils.

3. Take an inventory of your Chapter membership and give the Civil Defense Chairman of your community a list of those who will offer assistance:

- a. As traffic director
- b. As ground air raid spotters

- c. To work with groups who prepare food for disaster victims
- d. To secure clothing for these victims
- e. To offer temporary shelter to those bombed out of homes
- f. To aid in air raid work at filter stations

The Military will furnish warning. Observers will be stationed beyond radar limit and will report to filter stations. There are 171 of these stations. Each will require 500 assistants. Women have been found to be especially well adapted for this work—98% will be women. We should encourage our members to prepare for this filter station work, especially those of the Junior Groups.

4. Urge our younger members to volunteer for service in the armed forces. Our Junior members made a fine showing in World War II and we know they will offer for service in future emergencies.

5. Again perform the excellent work done in World War II under U.S.O.—now the Committee for Religion and Welfare for Armed Services.

KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS, *Chairman*.

Mrs. Harry Artz Alexander, State Regent of Mississippi, announced the plans for the "Rosalie" tea, to be held at the time of Continental Congress in April 1951, for the benefit of the Building Fund.

Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, read her report.

Report of Approved Schools Committee

Since May 1st, I have been trying to acquaint myself with the school organization in our Society. With the very efficient help of Mrs. Daum, the school secretary, we covered the information which had accumulated in the national office. As many requests are made for literature relative to programs the material on hand must be supplemented by additional and more up-to-date information. We feel that this must be secured by a personal visit to each school, or by direct contact with those who are supervising the various schools. Three schools were visited in August and two of them, Lincoln Memorial University and Blue Ridge, have sent very informative articles which we hope will be supplemented at an early date by those of other schools.

The film library is being enlarged by duplicates of films which are now available, Lincoln, Hillside, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

From the office of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, we receive a meticulous copy of all funds received each month and the report from April through September is as follows:

Berea College, \$26.00; Berry Schools, \$100.00; Blue Ridge School, \$132.00; Crossnore, \$5,498.60; Hillside, \$307.09; Hindman, \$99.00; Kate Duncan Smith, \$4,691.77; Lincoln Memorial University, \$25.00; Tamassee, \$5,489.00; Maryville College, \$564.00; Pine Mountain, \$45.00; American International College, \$171.16; total, \$17,148.62.

After the publication of the Peabody Survey of our D. A. R. supported schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee, the following needs were chosen by the various states.

For Tamassee: Michigan—two powder rooms, \$2,000.00; Kansas—one side of bleachers, \$500.00;

Pennsylvania—130 armchair desks, \$1,300.00; Ohio—project to be decided upon later, \$1,000.00; National Society, C. A. R.—piano for auditorium-gymnasium.

For Kate Duncan Smith: Texas—seating equipment for 3 classrooms, \$1,100.00; Indiana—dairy house and equipment, \$3,000.00; New York—lunchroom equipment (additional, \$300). Tile for flooring, \$210, \$510.00; Michigan—garage, \$500.00; Ohio—covered passageway, \$1,400.00.

It is to be hoped that the resolutions passed by the National Board in February 1950, will be responded to favorably by all states and chapters. To date we have received scholarship aid from idle Student Loan Funds from North Carolina, Kansas, California and Missouri, and several other states have signified their intentions of doing the same. The resolutions concerning giving first aid to our two D. A. R. schools first should certainly be responded to unanimously by all states and chapters. They are on a very limited budget and are never sure of the needed income. Just how to remedy this situation is a paramount problem which we should be able to solve. Let us really give it thought.

HELEN C. BURNELLE, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Padgett moved the adoption of Recommendation No. 2 of the Executive Committee: that the money which will be received by the National Society from the Mrs. Dunan's estate of Ohio, be transferred to the State Treasurer of Ohio, for equal credit between Piqua and Lewis Boyer Chapters; this money then to be returned immediately to the National Society and to be given to Kate Duncan Smith or Tamasee, or both, schools in memory of Mrs. Dunan; this transaction to be administered and final disposition of the money to be determined by the Executive Committee of the National Society and National Chairman of Approved Schools. Seconded by Mrs. Rowland. Adopted.

Recess was taken at 12:30 p.m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:00 p.m., the President General, Mrs. Patton, presiding.

Mrs. Jacobs moved that the members of the National Board of Management express their deep appreciation to the ladies of the District for the beautiful reception honoring Mrs. Patton and the members of the Cabinet, the lovely Dutch Treat Supper, and the ladies who served our delicious luncheon; also for the lovely birthday cake. Seconded by Mrs. Barrow. Adopted.

Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, the Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, read an informal report which contained all of the suggestions received by the Committee for changes in the By-Laws, and the Committee's comments on those suggestions.

Mrs. Bowker moved that we recommend to the By-Laws Committee that Article IX, Section 4, second sentence, be amended by adding the following: "This shall not apply to regents of the overseas chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Goodfellow. Adopted.

It was the sense of the Board that an amendment should be considered at the February Board meeting which would provide for organization and maintenance of an overseas chapter with only eight members resident overseas.

The Parliamentarian, Mrs. Fleming, made an informal statement in which she urged state

regents to keep in closer touch with the members and follow up those who were delinquent in dues, so that the number being dropped for non-payment of dues might be lessened.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Trehwella, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 225. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 2,175; supplementals, 1,320; total, 3,495.

DOROTHY D. TREHWELLA, *Registrar General.*

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the 225 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,175 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 3 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Rex. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wright, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The State Regent of Oregon requests authorization of chapters at the following places: Newport, Rainier, St. Helens, Tillamook, and Toledo.

EDITH H. WRIGHT,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wright moved the authorization of five chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trehwella. Adopted.

The report of the Chairman of the Printing Committee, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier.

Report of Printing Committee

It is almost unbelievable that a report covering the tremendous amount of work accomplished from March 27, 1950 to September 15, 1950 should be given in so few words.

Your Chairman is sparing you the details of many pages of the itemized statement of the Printing Committee. Suffice it to say that much of the printing and all of the mimeographing is done in our own building by the efficient corps of men in our own shop.

Letterheads and matching envelopes have been issued to all State Regents; the letters of all National Chairmen have been printed, and the required number sent to them. Much of the printing requested by the National Officers has been done in our own building, but some of the better grade of printing and all of the engraving has been done outside.

Like everything else, the cost of printing has been steadily rising but it is hoped that because of consideration of bids secured, there will be a reduction in price of at least one of the larger jobs.

The figures for outside printing and engraving are rather staggering when you consider that they include over 680,000 items, including addresses, reports, programs, speeches, manuals, etc., some items running into a number of pages.

Mimeographing includes nearly 24,000 items; these, too, running into as many as nine pages.

All of the details of printing and mimeographing have been as usual in the capable hands of Miss Janie Glascock and Mrs. Erma Ash. Too much praise cannot be given these valued clerks.

Madam President General, it is an honor and a distinct pleasure to serve you and our great Society. *LILLIAN CHENOWETH, Chairman.*

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

Mrs. Browne moved that our Corresponding Secretary General write Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne, our former President General, expressing the love and sympathy of the National Board of Management in the loss of her husband. Seconded by Mrs. Ray. Adopted.

Adjournment was taken at 3:40 p.m.

EMILY L. CURRIER,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

National Honor Roll of Chapters Administration Building Fund

continued through 31 October 1950

CALIFORNIA
Aurantia

LOUISIANA
Manchac

NEW JERSEY
*Moorestown

NEW MEXICO
*Alice Adams Ripley

PENNSYLVANIA
Jacob Feree

VIRGINIA
*Colonel William Christian

WASHINGTON
*Dayton

WEST VIRGINIA
Princess Aracoma

STARS added to previously listed chapters

CALIFORNIA
*Edmund Randolph
*Tamalpais

COLORADO
*Shavano

LOUISIANA
*Heirome Gaines

MINNESOTA
*Greysolon du Lhut

MISSOURI
*Elizabeth Benton

* Indicates Gold Star Honor Roll—a payment of \$6.00 per member of record of 1 February 1949

757 GOLD STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
191 SILVER STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
948 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of 31 October 1950

QUIZ PROGRAM

Answers on Page 1004

- When and where was the first D. A. R. Chapter formed?
- Displayed with another flag from crossed staffs, where should the United States Flag be?
- What is the American "Bill of Rights"?
- Where are these words to be found: "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"?
- Who claimed California for Queen Elizabeth in 1579, naming it Nova Albion?
- By what date each year should annual D. A. R. dues be received at Washington Headquarters?
- For which States were the first two stars and two stripes added to the first Stars and Stripes of the United States Flag?
- Who used as his dying words: "Let us cross over the river and rest in the shade of the trees"?
- What is President Harry Truman's middle name?
- Name the notable event which occurred on October 24, 1945.

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